

### **Boletta M. Allen—Norway**

Treasures of Pioneer History, Vol.5, p.64

Boletta M. Allen was born December 19, 1844 at Aala Onca County, Norway. Her parents were Hans L. and Inger Christena [p.65]Johnson. In 1850 they were baptized into the Latter-day Saint Church and shortly after sold their possessions and made preparations to come to America. When taking leave of her home Boletta often spoke of the touching scene while passing the homes of her grandparents. Coming to the Halverson home first as they went toward the pier she saw both grandparents standing at the gate with tears in their eyes to bid them farewell. One remarked that through her parents going to Zion it would put them both in their graves long before their time. They little knew that this statement would be fulfilled in so short a time for within two months after the departure of the Johnson family, both Halversons passed away within a few days of each other.

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A little farther down the road Boletta saw her Grandfather Johnson, who was blind and feeble, being led by a small boy toward them. His wife had died a few years before. These sad farewells made a lasting impression upon the child.

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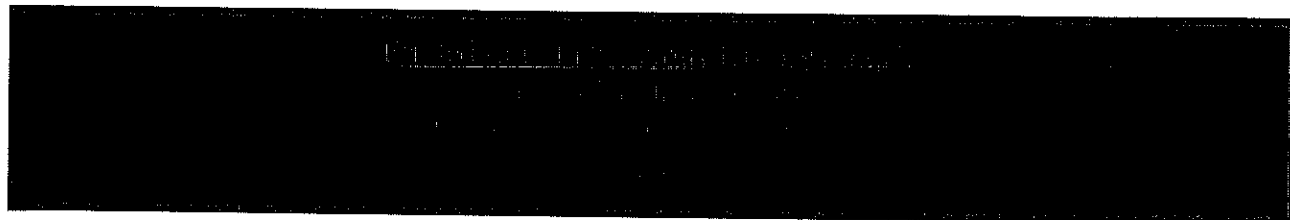
The family sailed from Norway to Copenhagen in November, 1854. The next sailing was on the North Sea to England in another steamboat. The vessel they were to sail on had previously been loaded with their provisions, but it soon sprang a leak and was declared unsafe. The provisions were then reloaded on another sailing vessel called the *Charles Buck*, but through carelessness or an oversight on the part of the crew a quantity of food was not put aboard. The money for food and water had been paid to the emigration agent before leaving their native city. Thus the passengers to whom this food belonged were necessarily put on rations. The ship set sail January 17, 1855 and took eleven weeks for the crossing. One little child was swept from the deck by the force of the wind and drowned.

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The Johnson family landed in New Orleans in the spring of 1855. Cholera was rampant at that time but all the members of the Johnson family escaped the terrible disease. Meanwhile a son was born whom they named Michael. Oxens and wagons were being prepared at Mormon Grove, Kansas for the journey across the plains which took place in August. The family arrived in Salt Lake City October 24th. A few days later they went to South Weber.

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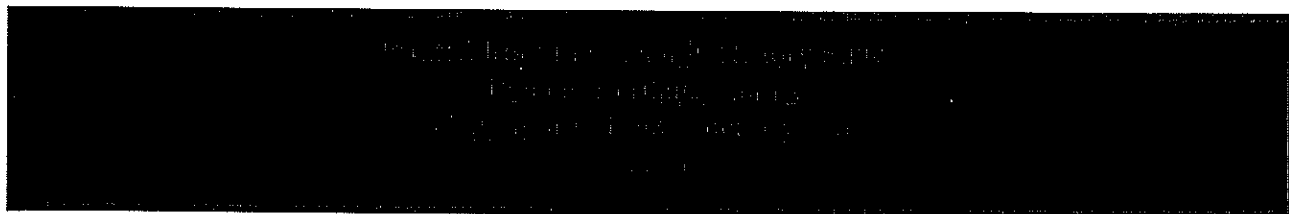
Boletta married Simeon Franklin Allen December 5, 1863 in the Endowment House. Her



trousseau consisted of two quilts, two pillows, two cotton sheets and an empty straw tick. Her father added a heavy woolen blanket. All the towels she had were two she had made from a yard of factory. They lived in a one-room house in Hyrum, Utah during the first years of their married life.

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In 1901 Simeon Franklin was thrown from a horse and almost instantly killed. Boletta passed away February 26, 1937 at the age of 92 years. At the time of her death she was the oldest woman in Utah in which place she had lived practically all her life since to Utah for the sake of her religion.—*ElGeva Allen*[p.66]



LDS BRANCH RECORDS, LOLLAND CONFERENCE  
1852-1855 film 41945

-Emigration from Lolland Conference 1852 -

| Norway Conference 1854 |   | Page 13 |
|------------------------|---|---------|
| Oct 31                 | Rasmus Bruun                                | 40      |
| Norway                 | Frederikke Bruun                            | 40      |
| Norway                 | Peter Andreas Bruun                         | 14      |
| Norway                 | Ane Cathrine Magdalene Bruun                | 12      |
| Norway                 | Elise Andrea Josephone Bruun                | 10      |
| Norway                 | [Norway Conf. 1854, Emig.S.M.- film 025696] |         |
| Norway                 | Hans Jorgen Johansen                        | 28      |
|                        | Inger Kirstine Johansen                     | 29      |
| Norway                 | Bolette Marie Johansen                      | 8       |
| Norway                 | Julius Johansen                             | 6       |
| Norway                 | Nicoline Emilie Johansen                    | 4       |
| Norway                 | Johan Johansen                              | 2       |
| Norway                 | Helene Julie Pedersen                       | 25      |
| Norway                 | Anders Monssen                              | 19      |
| Norway                 | Petre Jensen                                | 28      |
| Norway                 | [Norway Conf. 1854, Emig.S.M.- film 025696] |         |

## Mormon Immigration Index - Families

| Name   | Born           |             |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| Ship: <b>Charles Buck (January 1855)</b>         |                |             |
| JOHANNESEN, Inger Kirstine                       | <1826>         |             |
| Age: 29  | Origin: Norway |             |
| JOHANNESEN, Hans Jorgen                          | <1827>         |             |
| Age: 28  | Origin: Norway | Occ: Farmer |
| Note: BMR, p. 210 "Norway Conference (SMR) 1854" |                |             |
| JOHANNESEN, Bolette Marie                        | <1847>         |             |
| Age: 8   | Origin: Norway |             |
| JOHANNESEN, Julius                               | <1849>         |             |
| Age: 6   | Origin: Norway |             |
| JOHANNESEN, Nicoline Emilie                      | <1851>         |             |
| Age: 4   | Origin: Norway |             |
| JOHANNESEN, Johan                                | <1853>         |             |
| Age: 2   | Origin: Norway |             |

## Mormon Immigration Index - Voyages

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Ship: **Charles Buck**

Date of Departure: 17 Jan 1855      Port of Departure: Liverpool, England  
LDS Immigrants: 403      Church Leader: Richard Ballantyne  
Date of Arrival: 14 Mar 1855      Port of Arrival: New Orleans, Louisiana  
Source(s): BMR, Book #1040, pp. 92-108 (FHL #025,690); Customs #83 (FHL #200,181)

Notes: "EIGHTY-SECOND COMPANY. -- Charles Buck, 403 souls. On the seventeenth of January, the clipper ship Charles Buck, Captain Smalley, sailed from Liverpool, England, with four hundred and three souls on board including the remainder (about seventy) of the Scandinavian emigration for the season, in charge of Elder Eric G. M. Hogan, and the remainder of the British Saints who had been reshipped from the Helios, the whole under the presidency of Elder Richard Ballantyne, who had recently arrived in England from his mission to Hindostan. The emigrants, who sailed on the Charles Buck, were somewhat depressed in spirits, because of their long detention in Liverpool; and by living in unhealthy places as well as on scanty diet, their general health had become somewhat impaired. When they came on board seasickness also prostrated many, but through the blessings of the Lord attending the ordinance of the laying on of hands, and anointing with oil, together with such medicines as the spirit of wisdom dictated the brethren to administer, the sick were raised to health, and only three children died during the voyage. One of these was a boy, seven years old, who got entangled in the ropes of the ship, about a week after sailing from Liverpool, and was thrown overboard and drowned. One birth also occurred on board. The voyage throughout was prosperous; the winds being light and the sea calm. In consequence of head winds after leaving the Irish Channel, the ship took a more easterly course than usual, and came in sight of the Cape de Verde Islands on the tenth of February. A favorable wind then brought her to the Islands of Guadaloupe and Antigua on the twenty-seventh. The English part of this company who had been shipped on board the Helios at Liverpool by President F. D. Richards, had been provided for on an unusually comfortable and liberal scale on that ship; but when finally reshipped on the Charles Buck, the excellent provisions furnished by President Richards were withheld from them, and in their stead some raw oatmeal, coarse biscuit and a little rice and flour were furnished; and even of these articles a sufficient quantity was not shipped, so that the passengers, after being out six weeks, were placed on short allowance of provisions. This was about two weeks before their arrival in New Orleans. For several days many of the Saints had nothing to eat but oatmeal cakes or porridge, and for three days only two quarts of water was served out to each passenger. Notwithstanding these unpleasant circumstances, the emigrants manifested an unusual measure of cheerfulness and patience. Whatever sickness and debility they suffered was chiefly occasioned through the want of something nutritious and desirable to eat. About the fourteenth of March, 1855, the Charles Buck arrived at New Orleans from which city the emigrants continued the journey up the Mississippi River on the sixteenth, on board the fine steamer Michigan. Through the exertions and preferred help of Elder McGaw, the church emigration agent at New Orleans, together with the liberal contributions of those Saints who had a few shillings to spare, the whole company were taken along. Had it not been for this, a number of the Saints would have stopped at New Orleans to earn means, wherewith to pay their passage to St. Louis or Cincinnati, later on. The fare from New Orleans to St. Louis was three dollars and a half for each adult passenger; children under fourteen and over one year, half price. The captain of the Michigan behaved very badly toward the Saints. As the boat left the wharf in New Orleans, John Eccleson fell overboard and was drowned. Four children died on the way to St. Louis. A Danish brother by the name of Nordberg fell overboard the morning before arriving at St. Louis and perished. On the twenty-seventh of March the company arrived at St. Louis, from whence one hundred and ninety-one Saints reembarked on the third of April, in charge of Elder Richard Ballantyne, who was instructed to land at Atchison, and take charge of all P. [Perpetual] E. [Emigration] Fund passengers who would be shipped to that place. Forty of the Danish Saints under the presidency of Elder Hogan, left St. Louis for the same destination on the thirty-first of March, and joined P. O. Hansen's company a few days later in Leavenworth; and thence subsequently traveled to Mormon Grove, near Atchison. In consequence of the rivers being low, boats were scarce, and fares very high, and it was with considerable difficulty that the brethren at St. Louis succeeded in shipping the company to Atchison. The unprecedented rush of people to Kansas and Nebraska also materially increased the rate of fares

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and the difficulty of shipping to the upper county. (Millennial Star, Vol. XVII, pp.73, 202, 267, 300, 315, 490; Desert News of June 13, 1855.)"

<Cont., 13:12 (Oct. 1892), pp.544-45>

"Wed. 17. [Jan. 1855] -- The ship Charles Buck sailed from Liverpool, England, with 403 Saints, under the direction of Richard Ballantyne. The company arrived at New Orleans about March 14th, and at St. Louis March 27th."

<CC, p.53>

### Charles Buck (January 1855)

#### Autobiography of Charles Ramsden Bailey

... We remained in Manchester until the fall of 1854 when in November 16th 1854 we received word to be at Liverpool on the 20th to set sail on the 23rd. We arrived all safe on the 20th at Liverpool and on the 22nd embarked on the ship *Hollies* for New Orleans after we had all got on board and had gone to bed during the night a terrible gale came from the Irish Channel and took our ship, anchor and all and took over to the New Brighton side of the River Mersey as we was in the River ready for to set sail in the morning and a tug boat was crossing the river in the night and the wind took the boat and dashed her into our ship damaging her very much. On the morning of the 23 when we was expecting to sail we found her to be on her side when the tide went out and was a difficult matter to get her righted however in the afternoon as the tide came in a heavy gale came from the Irish Channel and took a small ship called a brig loaded with wheat and sent her direct [5] [paper torn; two or three words missing] breaking our bulwarks and while the two ships was in this condition [word missing] craft or black flat and the wind took her in between the two ships and it was a terrible job to get them all apart it took two [p.6] hours to clear them away so we could start that day and the ship sprang a leak and some government inspectors came on board to see what damage she had sustained and the word was given that she was not fit or prepared to stand the voyage so we was brought back into Port and we went hunt up lodgings and we remained in Liverpool until the 17th of January 1855 when we embarked on the fine clipper ship named *Charles Buck* and on the morning of the 17th bid farewell to the old country that gave us birth after we had been out on the sea 3 weeks the sailors said we would be in New Orleans in about 5 weeks but not so for I remember on a Sunday morning when we met together on deck to hold meeting the captain came out in his tarr poling suit and called aloud all hands on deck and I tell you there was not much time for a black squall came up and it was awful wind and rain first mate said it was as bad a storm as he had ever seen and it lasted 6 days sea rolling mountains high and our little craft rolled about like a piece of wood and the crew was afraid we was doomed but I had no fear then for I was too young to realize the danger we was in but I should fear now as I can look back and wonder how in the would those ships ever made the trips but the Lord as ever watched his people in crossing the sea since the year 1837 for none has ever gone down either sailing or steam vessels but all has crossed safe up to the year 1905. We arrived in New Orleans on the 15th of March 1855 making 8 weeks and 4 days crossing the Atlantic Ocean. We remained there for two days. When we arrived or before we tied up to the wharf. Land sharks in the [6] shape of men came along the side of the ship in little small boats and climbed up on board and they came so thick and fast that Brother Ballantyne had to station a [p.7] guard to prevent them from going down in among the passengers and some of them were very impudent and was going down any how but the guard made a stand and said if any one tried it he would do it at his peril but they did not go down or there would have been bloodshed.

On the evening of the 17th commenced piling our luggage down the gangway on to the steamboat *Michigan* there was between 5 and 6 hundred passengers on our ship and about 400 from another that set sail from Liverpool the same time of day that we did. Her name was *Tempest* and besides the two ship loads there was other passengers first cabin & steerage making in all not less 1,1000. We had a time to find our Luggage all piled together. Night came on and we had to sleep the best way we could for that night. Next we had to hunt around and find our things. It took us about 12 days to get to St. Louis as there was a heavy current. River was rising ice breaking up large trees coming down the river the Mississippi & Ohio and Missouri Rivers all rising made a large steam and a heavy current and the trees would get into the wheels

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and smash them. Then we would have to stop and repair and altogether made us about 3 days longer than we should have been however we arrived at St. Louis on the 29th of March in the evening dark and we had to get off the boat and get our luggage on the wharf and fix the best we could for the night to sleep. Mother, two sisters and myself got our boxes and walled them around and spread a tent over and then we got inside and laid there till morning. The tent we had was made on sea coming along Mary Ann and Sarah after making or help to make 40 or 50 tents kept one so we made use of it as I mentioned. The next day the 30th of march [7] cousin Benjamin Broomhead came down with a team and took us up to his [p.8] house. He and his wife Sarah made us very welcome and was as kind as could be. They had been here in St. Louis about 3 years and was very comfortable. We remained there about 6 days and recruited up a little and the folks did some washing &c. On the 5th of April we embarked on the steamboat Golden State and in the afternoon we started up the great Missouri River after traveling slow as the water in some of the places was very shallow there was one of the boat hands was at the front of the boat throwing a lead attached to the end of a rope to see how deep the water was. Sometimes he would say no bottom but not often the next throw would 5 feet then 4 then sometimes on the sand bar then what a work to get her off the sand bar but we arrived at Atchison on the 9th of April. Atchison was just laid off for a city but there was only about 6 houses there then and no landing for the boat but we got off her all right and about one hour about 3 teams came to move us out 2 miles to make our first camp. This was the first time I ever saw oxen work and I asked the man to let me drive. He gave me the whip but the old fellows did not care to be drove by a green horn however we got to our home or Camp and pitched our tent and in a few days felt quite at home. We had four more besides ourselves making 8 in number, in a few days we commenced to work making a landing for boats and making streets some working at saw mill and at different kinds of work we worked for about 6 weeks in Atchison in company with 2 others. Went over on the other side of the river to work in Missouri [8]. We was ferried over we was there one week only and came back then. The emigration commenced coming in boats every boat brought a load of Saints till we soon numbered thousands and our company [p.9] move about 5 miles to Ickery Grove [Possibly, Hickery Grove]. We called it Mormon Grove and we commenced working on the large farm some plowing some planting corn and some making a ditch around the farm. It is a beautiful farm rich land this taken for the outfitting post to cross the plains. There was about 3000 Saints emigrated that year 1855 there was three independent companies started before our company got ready however just before we started some of our relatives came on the last ship and came to the grove 2 weeks before we started. There was old grandma Robbins over 93 years old Aunt Nancy James Joseph Mary Cyrus Robbins we was the first of the 13 Pound Company. Our relatives came in the second company. We started on our journey on the 27th of June and then started the fun. Green cattle and green drivers made it amusing. Cattle running away wagons upsetting however I was very fortunate myself as I had drove cattle ever since I came to Atchison and I found it a good thing. . .[p.10]. . .we felt thankful that we arrived this was on the 27 day of September 1855 after being on the way for about 10 months. [p.12]

BIB: Bailey, Charles R. Autobiography (Ms 8237 1 #10), pp. 6-10,12. (HDA)



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### Charles Buck (January 1855)

#### Diary and Reminiscences of Richard Ballantyne

. . . (Monday 15th I went down to the ship *Charles Buck* in the forenoon and gave the emigrating Saints their berths to sleep in. During the afternoon they came on board with their luggage.)

Tuesday at 1 o'clock the doctor [p.205] and other officers came on board to inspect the passengers and see that none go to sea sick they were all allowed to pass. [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 206 IS WRITTEN, 1855 Liverpool, January 16th]

Wednesday morning, 17th I bade my brethren and sisters in Liverpool farewell, and after receiving some books from Brother Richards and settling some business with him, I went down to the ship and got on board about two o'clock. The passengers were then called, and, with the exception of one by the name of William Leigh were found on board.

Between seven and eight o'clock at night the steam tug came along, and after weighing anchor, took us out to sea.

As we were going out the River Mersey I called all the brethren together and Brother Mark Fletcher read the following letter to them:

15 Wilton Street Liverpool  
December 20th, 1854

To the Latter-day Saints on board [p.206] the *Charles Buck*

This certifies that Elder Richard Ballantyne is appointed to preside over the company of Saints sailing on board the ship *Charles Buck* hence to New Orleans, and they are hereby exhorted to receive his counsels and abide in the same, that the blessings of life and salvation may attend them on their journey. Elder Mark Fletcher and Eric G.M. Hogan are appointed to aid Elder Ballantyne as his counselors in conducting the affairs of the company while crossing the sea; and inasmuch as the company continue united, remember their prayers in the season thereof, and are obedient to the instructions of their presidency, they will be blessed with a safe and prosperous voyage.

Signed by Franklin D. Richards  
President of the Church of  
Jesus Christ of Latter-  
day Saints in Britain [p.207]

On board the *Charles Buck* January 17th.

After the forgoing letter had been read the brethren voted unanimously to sustain me as their president during the voyage, and also to sustain Elders Hogan and Fletcher as my counselors.

I afterwards blessed my counselors and set them apart to their office then called upon as many as are willing to serve the Lord and work righteousness on this voyage to raise their hands to heaven in token of it. They all with one accord raised their hands to heaven. I then gave such instruction as their circumstances

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and the preservation of their health required, and, as was necessary to the preservation of their virtue and chastity.

I also observed that if any one felt disposed to grumble while on this voyage we would like him to volunteer his services, and we would set him apart to that work. No one would volunteer, and my counselor, Mark Fletcher, [p.208] nominated me to that office. I said I would accept of it if they would with one heart sustain me, and I would endeavor to magnify my office and grumble only as a man of God should. They voted unanimously to sustain me in this. [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 209 IS WRITTEN, Teaching to the Saints]

I observed during the meeting that if any one was resolved to work wickedness on this voyage we would like him to make it manifest. No one manifested a disposition to do so. I said if any one felt a lacking desire to do anything evil in secret they might as well avow it openly, because if they did not repent the Lord would make it manifest to His servants, and they might rest assured that we will not spare. It is too late in the day to work wickedness in the Kingdom of God, and have that wickedness concealed. The spirit of God will scrutinize the acts of the children of men, and openly reveal the deeds of the transgressor.[p.209] After singing a hymn the brethren were dismissed with the blessings of the Almighty.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 210 IS WRITTEN, 1855 ship *Charles Buck* January 17th.]

January 18th Thursday. During the day I visited through the ship and administered comfort and blessings to the sick. In the evening I met with my counselors and divided the company of Saints into four parts, to be organized into four wards, and appointed a president and his two counselors over each. Elder Eric Hogan, my first counselor, was appointed to preside over the First Ward, which is entirely composed of Danish Saints. Elder William West was blessed by me and set apart to preside over the Second Ward, which is composed, as are also the Third and Fourth Wards, of English and Scotch Saints. Elder Mark Fletcher was appointed to preside over the Third, and Elder David Hutchison was blessed and set apart to preside over the Fourth [p.210] Ward.

[NOTE: AT THE TOP OF PAGE 211 IS WRITTEN, Organization into 4 wards]

I then gave instructions concerning the cleanliness of the ship, and appointed the male members of each ward to take their turn in cleaning out all the filth in the morning, at 6 o'clock, before any of the families are up. The First Ward to do the [-] cleaning and sweeping out the ship the first morning, and so on to the second and last, so that each able bodied man may do an equal share in this work. Then as soon as the ship is cleaned the people shall be called upon to arise and dress themselves and immediately thereafter unite, under the direction of the president of each ward, in prayer, praise, and thanksgiving to the Lord. Then after morning devotion prepare breakfast and enter with cheerful hearts upon the duties of the day.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF 212 IS WRITTEN, 1855 January 18th ship *Charles Buck*]

In like manner, in the evening, I instructed the presidents of wards, with their counselors, to call the people of their wards together at 7 o'clock before retiring to rest [p.211] that they may again call upon the Lord in a united capacity, and receive such instruction as may be necessary from time to time, doing all things, and exercising themselves in meetings in that way, that the Holy Spirit shall dictate.

After I had given the forgoing counsel the president proceeded immediately to carry it out, and while the different wards united in singing the songs of Zion, and listened to the counsels of their presidents, the

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Holy Spirit rested down upon them so that my heart was inspired to rejoice in the Lord, and the society of his Saints.

[NOTE: Another Cabin Passage IS WRITTEN ON THE LEFT HAND SIDE OF THE PAGE]

January 19th Friday. Having obtained a first cabin passage, and having a comfortable private room to myself, besides the privilege of occupying other two rooms with the captain and his lady, and another passenger, and also being blessed with the most excellent food at the same table with the captain, I felt, under these favorable and pleasant circumstances [p.212] [AT TOP OF PAGE 213 IS WRITTEN, The Lord's goodness recorded] to give praise and thanks all the day long to the name of my God. For what I am more than others of my brethren that the Lord should deal so graciously towards me. Since I left my home the Lord has ever been very gracious and though I left without purse or script to travel many thousands of miles, and to go round the world. [A cabin passage all the way round IS WRITTEN ON THE SIDE] the Lord has ever opened my way, to not only obtain a passage by sea when it was necessary, but has provided me, through his great goodness, with a cabin passage from San Pedro to San Francisco from thence to Calcutta in the same comfortable manner, and from Calcutta to [UNCLEAR POSSIBLY, Madras] where I had accomplished my mission, and nearly wore out my body in the latter place, He again was near, and ever present, to open my way, so that without money, I again rode upon high places over the sea, and enjoyed all the comforts of the captain's cabin and now that my journey is terminating and I am crossing the Atlantic to complete [p.213] my voyage around the earth, He has more abundantly blessed me than heretofore. [AT TOP OF PAGE 214 IS WRITTEN, 1855 January 19th ship *Charles Buck*] We are riding on a fine, first class ship, of 1400 tons tonnage, with a splendidly furnished cabin, and the captain and his lady makes me welcome to their generous hospitality. What more could I desire? The Lord has far more than fulfilled my expectations when I left my home in His service, He has inspired me with a desire to be comfortable, while crossing the oceans and seas, and according to the faith thus begotten within me, and these desires, my way has been opened to go forth from nation to nation, and over each successive sea, bay, or ocean, in His name with thanksgiving and praise. And, as I have hitherto done, I have dedicated my private room where I may worship the Lord and call upon His holy name. This I do that I may improve the privileges He has given me to His own glory, and that I may [p.214] so manifest my gratitude in suitably appreciating His mercies as that He may not in His anger deprive me of them.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 215 IS WRITTEN, Two teachers appointed in each ward]

In the evening of this day I called on the four presidents and requested them to appoint two teachers in each ward, to watch over the Saints, and see that no iniquity is practiced.

In connection with my counselors I visited the Saints in every part of the ship and administered to the sick. Found no cases of dangerous illness, but many that felt sick in their stomach, and pained in their heads, owing to the motion of the vessel, and their not yet being used to it. Found no case of affliction only what is common among the Saints in crossing the sea. To all such we spoke words of encouragement and consolation.

Saturday January 20th 1855. This morning I feel to [p.215] to [SIC] give thanks to the name of my god for His marvelous kindness.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 216 IS WRITTEN, 1855 January 20th ship *Charles Buck*]

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During the day I visited the Saints and administered comfort to the afflicted. In connection with the ordinances of anointing with oil, and laying on of hands, I administered castor oil to such as were feverish, from colds, and costiveness in the bowels. They have all been relieved by this treatment. In some cases of debility and weakness, accompanied with derangement and chilliness of the stomach I have counseled them to use a little brandy, in warm gruel. This has also had the desired effect. In one case of colic I administered a dose of peppermint and laudanum, and Brother Hutchison was relieved by it, and now feels well.

In the evening of this day a council of the Priesthood was held, and various opinions, and amendments to the organization offered, which only indicated to me that [p.216] [ NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 217 IS WRITTEN, Difficulties of legislation] persons destitute of experience, however zealous they may be, and anxious to do right, make very poor and injudicious legislators. There was warmth enough manifested which I had to check and moderate, but far too many schemes to lay needless restrictions upon the brethren and sisters. The subject that engrossed the most attention was how every one should have an equal privilege in cooking their food. This question seemed to perplex the minds of the brethren, and is one, above all others, difficult judiciously to manage. If too many laws are made to regulate it, contention for individual rights would be the result, and we therefore decided to get along without imposing on the brethren and sisters a multitude of unprofitable laws and ordinances, recommending in a most urgent manner the necessity of charity, mutual forbearance, and a kindly disposition to accommodate each other. In [p.217] so large a company viz. 403 Saints, and about 40 Irish who are not members of our church, it is next to impossible for every one to be as well accommodated as they would like, as they only have one large stove to cook by. The meeting was adjourned till Monday at 12 o'clock. I thought I would give the brethren the privilege of reflecting a little more on the various questions before passing unnecessary laws and ordinances.

[NOTE AT TOP OF PAGE 218 IS WRITTEN, 1855 Bay of Biscay, January 20th]

Sabbath January 21, 1855. This morning after visiting the Saints and the sick, and finding the most of them well, and three sisters, who have had slight fever, recovering we met, between decks, in a public capacity to worship the Lord and partake of the sacrament. We administered the sacrament with unleavened bread, and water. We had an excellent meeting. The Lord blessed me greatly [p.218] imparting instruction, and the Saints listened with the most intense interest. The Danish Saints met by themselves and Elder [ERIC] Hogan taught them in their own language and administered to them the sacrament also.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 219 IS WRITTEN, Meetings and sacrament between deck]

In the evening we had a testimony meeting, and I never before was in a meeting where a better spirit prevailed, and where better feelings and resolutions were manifested. I rejoiced in the Lord for the goodness and mercy to His Saints, for they truly seem to be of one heart. And the elements are all apparently under the control of the Lord for our good. During the meeting the ship continued to sail as smoothly and though we were in a comfortable room on land. My soul feels to say what shall we render to the Lord for all His great goodness, for thus far no company of Saints ever made better progress, or in [p.219] all respects were more highly favored.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 220 IS WRITTEN, 1855 January 21st between Spain and the Azores]

My discourse today was, partly, exhorted by Brother Speicht, and shall have it recorded in my other journal. Many things taught were precious to myself, and they may be to my family. For which reason I

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shall endeavor to preserve some of my teachings or rather such things as the Holy Spirit shall communicate for the salvation of the Saints, in my charge.

Monday January 22 1855. The Saints generally are in good health; and all are recovering from seasickness. Everything seems prosperous.

At ½ past 12 I met with the Priesthood in council. It was then agreed that 8 men be appointed to stand successively at the galley doors, two at a time, to see that every person has their turn in cooking.

2: That the teachers make it their [p.220] special duty to watch over the sisters and see that they have no improper familiarity with the sailors.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 221 IS WRITTEN, Meeting of Council]

3: That the sisters have the use of the water closets on one side of the ship, and that the brethren, and the sailors, have the use of those on the other side.

The meeting was after, singing and prayer, adjourned till Wednesday at 2 o'clock afternoon.

A meeting was appointed for the sisters the evening to know their determination in regard to keeping aloof from the sailors.

7 o'clock: The meeting being opened with singing and prayers, I arose and spoke to the sisters, especially the unmarried, to beware of associating with unbelievers, for what fellowship hath light with darkness and what communion hath she that believeth with an infidel and so far as preaching the gospel to the sailors is concerned the sisters are relieved from [p.221] all responsibility. [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 222 IS WRITTEN, 1855 January 22nd on board ship] The brethren who hold the priesthood are appointed to that work, but until they repent and are baptized, and have proven by their faith and works that they love righteousness, repose no confidence in them. Have nothing to do with them, but show by a proper and positive reserve that you respect yourselves as Saints, and that your confidence is in those men who are able to counsel you for salvation, and promote you to honor and exaltation in worlds to come. The sisters in the valley of the mountains hardly consider a man entitled to their confidence till he had gone forth to the nations to preach the gospel, and has proven his integrity in work and in deed. Those who are weak in faith and righteousness can hardly have the privilege of associating freely with our females, far less those who have never made any confession of Christ or obedience to his gospel. [p.222] [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 223 IS WRITTEN, Meeting of the Sisters] The sisters being now called upon to manifest their resolution in regard to this matter, and testify as they might otherwise be led by the Spirit, . . . Others expressed their feelings in like manner testifying that they were willing to obey counsel, . . .

The Spirit of the Lord was copiously poured out upon the sisters, and all present, and we had a heavenly time and an entire amalgamation of our feelings in one. I rejoiced greatly and felt to praise the Lord because of His good spirit and the unity that prevails.

During the meeting I united [p.223] in marriage two young couples. Previous to so doing I instructed them concerning what would be their duties as husbands and wives and of the sacred and endearing ties which they were about to form.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 224 IS WRITTEN, 1855 January 22nd]

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Tuesday 23. Served out 1 lb. butter each to the passengers, and other provisions provided for them. Administered to several persons who are still feeble. A quarrel took place between one of the brethren and the cook, about cooking sooner for an Irish passenger than he was entitled to.

The last 24 hours nearly a dead calm, and a very unpleasant rocking of the vessel.

Wednesday and Thursday 24th-25th. Much seasickness, in consequence of a heavy sea, and an unusually unpleasant motion of the ship. Friday evening had a prayer meeting [p.224] that was pretty well attended. [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 225 IS WRITTEN, Prayer Meeting on Board] I opened it with a few remarks showing the privileges of the brethren and sisters, and that a record is kept in heaven of those who appreciate their privileges and talk often one to another for mutual strength and consolation. And, saith the Lord, "they shall be mine in that day when I shall make up my jewels." A Brother Grimmert [Grinnett] arose and spoke in tongues, but not by the Spirit of the Lord. I had made a few remarks concerning our duty to pray for those who are afflicted, and Brother Grimmert through over anxiety, and not being sufficiently aware of the subtlety of the evil one, gave way to a spirit that was not of God. I was constrained to rebuke it in the name of Jesus Christ, and we had a good meeting. I was led to remark that a person may for a moment be under a false influence, like Peter the Apostle of our Lord, and yet in the main course of life, and in the discharge of duty, that same person may [p.225] habitually be under the influence of the Spirit of the Lord.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 226 IS WRITTEN, 1855 January 24 Prayer]

I felt to admonish the brethren and sisters to be sober, and call upon the Lord, so that when we pass through the valley of death, where the Destroyer rideth upon the face of the Mississippi and other western waters, and where many of the Saints have fallen a prey to His grasp, our faith may not fail, and our lives may be preserved.

I also said that when I am alone upon the waters, my only care is to so live before the Lord as that He may preserve me in storms or tempests or in whatsoever I am called to pass through on sea or land. But I am now associated with the Saints of God, and I can not only for myself, but also for them, for whatever they are called upon to pass through I must pass through it with them, so that we are all interested one in the welfare of the other and if one member suffers our sensibilities [p.226] should be so acute as that we may all suffer with it. And when one rejoices we may all rejoice together. When the bond of our unity is so perfect, and our feelings are so sanctified by the Spirit of the Lord, then shall we realize that exquisite happiness into which the Lord desires we should enter, and then shall the knowledge of God be unfolded to our understandings.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 227 IS WRITTEN, Meeting and Teachings]

After many testimonies and much singing, and several prayers, I admonished the brethren to continue humble and united and especially to see that the sick do not suffer. I expressed a desire to have meeting on the upper deck on Sabbath morning if the Lord will favor us with good weather and which I believe He will grant.

Friday 26th. This morning a most distressing accident occurred. One of the sons of Brother Grimmert, [Grinnett] [p.227] a boy seven years of age, fell overboard and perished in the sea. The ship was sailing so fast and the boats so difficult to launch, that nothing could be done in time to save him. He lay on

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his back on the surface of the waters for a few seconds, and then disappeared. His parents were greatly distressed. His father was in an agony of distress. I tried to comfort him and his wife, and though a most distressing providence, the Lord gives them grace to acknowledge His righteous hand and to reconcile their feelings to it.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 288 IS WRITTEN, 1855 Death of Brother Grimmert's [Grinnett's] boy by drowning]

27th Saturday. In various ways I tried to comfort the hearts of Brother and Sister Grimmert and their distressed family, such as by blessing and instruction, and furnishing them some nice biscuit, cheese &c, for I have learned that such tokens of sympathy and interest goes much further and has greater [p.228] efficacy than words alone.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 229 IS WRITTEN, Sabbath 28 January 1855]

In the evening I met in counsel with the priesthood, and from the reports it appeared that every one on board was doing about as well as could reasonably be expected, excepting some commissions [-] on the part of the presidents of wards and the teachers in keeping the water closets clean for the sisters. Some of the sisters have such filthy habits that they all get up on the seat with their feet, instead of sitting on it, and so besmears it that the next sister who comes finds it so filthy that she cannot use it.

I am ashamed of such nasty habits, and, to prevent them, we have been obliged to appoint a guard to watch over their water closet, and see that they are kept clean.

Sabbath 28th. I preached a funeral [p.229] discourse to comfort the heart of Brother Grimmert's family. And that all present may improve this solemn and distressing providence.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 330 IS WRITTEN, January 29 and 30th 1885]

Partly through sympathy with this afflicted family, and ministering to others who have been sick, I have been very unwell for several days but I pray my Father in Heaven to strengthen me for the duties which rest upon me, and give me a large portion of the Holy Spirit that my wisdom and usefulness may be increased.

Sacrament was administered in the afternoon and prayer meetings were held in the evening.

Monday and Tuesday, considerable seasickness as the weather has been boisterous, and the sea high for the last three days. The between decks have been very uncomfortable with the spillings of water and other [-] [p.230] while the ship has been rolling. And on Wednesday 31st the day being fine and the sea calm, every trunk and box was removed, and the between decks was thoroughly cleaned by sweeping, scraping, and washing. The unwholesome vapor which, during the stormy weather, was fast accumulating has been removed by removing the wetness and filth by which it was occasioned. And much sickness is thereby prevented through the blessings of the Lord.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 231 IS WRITTEN, January 31, 1855]

Served out provisions today for one week, it being one day later than the usual time. Notified the presidents of wards that a general meeting will be held this evening as I wish to speak, through the aid of the Lord, on the following subject, viz: How to manage the cooking - obeying counsel - necessity of personal

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cleanliness, and thorough cleaning of the ship, and keeping it dry between decks, to preserve health. Our present circumstances [p.231] and how to prevent the adversary from taking the advantage of us - also concerning provisions, lights, oil, &c.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 232 IS WRITTEN, January 31, 1855 Accident]

Yesterday morning the daughter of Sister Hall, a girl of eleven years met with a severe accident, by which the forepart of her leg, below the knee, was and open to the bone about eight inches in length. A large piece of wood slid from one side of the deck and struck her leg, producing the fearful gash referred to. Fortunately the bone does not seem to have been injured. It was so badly laid open that the captain and I had to press the wound together and sew it up with a needle and thread. We also poured some liniment on it after bandaging it well, and further bandaged it with four pieces of thin wood to prevent her bending her leg and thereby injuring the wound. [p.232] The little girl was very patient and the sewing of the wound did not seem to pain her much. It now seems to be doing well. Has not swollen much, neither does it pain her much since it was dressed.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 233 IS WRITTEN, February 1st 1855]

February 1st Thursday. Last night we had an excellent meeting. The spirit of the Lord rested on me and on the people in an unusual manner. In connection with topics mentioned in the previous page, I spoke a little on the principle of our marriage relations, and how after a servant of God multiplies his family by commandment of the Lord, and according to His Law, the Lord increases his substance so that he is enabled to sustain what the Lord hath given him. But if a man through ambition, or lust, or any other impure motive, seeks the enlargement of his family, and his dominion, and not to obey the commandment [p.233] of God, and glorify His name, that man is taking the surest steps to ruin himself and lose those members of his family which he previously had. No man should run in these matters any faster than the Spirit of God directs. Seek the counsel of the Holy Spirit and not the guidance of your own feelings. Do not run away from the Holy Ghost and follow after the dictates of your own evil hearts.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 234 IS WRITTEN, 1855 February 1st Provisions Murmurers]

In relation to the provisions furnished for the passengers I said that Brother Richards had done according to his contract, but when the accident happened to the Helios, and the passengers were shipped on this vessel, the captain of the "Helios" did not furnish the same provisions for them, but swindled them out of their cheese, pork, butter, vinegar and their articles, and sent the passengers on this ship, with only, biscuit, oatmeal, rice, flour, sugar, and tea, and further more has ordered that the surplus provisions shall be retained, and not given to the passengers, as would have been done if [p.234] they had gone on the Helios, and no accident had occurred. I said I did not feel to curse him for his rascality in thus cheating the Saints, for I believed that God will do it without, unless he repents, and makes ample restitution. And I said that Brother Richards had more than fulfilled his contracts by kindly giving to you a present of 6 ½ firkins of butter.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 235 IS WRITTEN, there appointment, with councilors]

Some disaffection was at first manifested by a Brother Dixon and others, but after a more full explanation they seemed to be satisfied, and I said if after what has been said any one feels disposed to murmur for the provisions on the "Helios" I will pray the Father, in the name of Jesus that he may be sent



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back to get them, or we will at our next meeting appoint that person to grumble for the company, and as many as unite with him we shall appoint to be his counselors.

Today I waited on the sick all the forenoon and gave such medicines as they needed. [p.235] [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 236 IS WRITTEN, 1855 Sanctification] In the evening a prayer meeting was held, and after the meeting had been opened, and several had spoken, I addressed the brethren and sisters on the principles of sanctification, and observed that sanctification must begin in us with the Holy Ghost purifying our hearts, eradicating every evil thought and desire, suffering no evil expressions to flow out of our mouths, nor any jealousies to nestle in our feelings; then after the spirit is sanctified by the Holy Ghost or the worth of sanctification is begun in the heart, we must cleanse our bodies with pure water, and our clothes; and our bedding; and our floor, and our habitation we must purify and every thing pertaining to it and us. Our children we must also instruct, pray with and for, and keep them clean in body and pure from sin.

After having thus cleansed the [p.236] ship, ourselves, our children, and every thing pertaining to us, then will the atmosphere be pure and healthy, the unwholesome vapor depart, the Holy Spirit will rest down upon you, and cheerfulness, life, and salvation will be the inheritance of the Saints on this ship. This is the kind of sanctification that we need for present salvation, while crossing the sea, and while you are all pent up together in the hold of the ship.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 237 IS WRITTEN, How accomplished.]

I said I was ashamed that the mate of the ship should have had occasion to keep the water back till this should be done. Thus it is that the Lord brings on us the law of the Gentiles when we will not keep His commandments.

In regard to sanctification I would say that the work devolving on us in [p.237] order to enjoy the Holy Ghost, and become perfect, differs under different circumstances, as when we enter into a temple we are required to purify ourselves in a somewhat different manner.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 238 IS WRITTEN, 1855 February 1st]

Friday 2nd. February spent the most of the day administering to the sick, and I am thankful that they all seem to be doing well.

Have commenced making tents with which to cross the plains.

Saturday 3rd I was sorry to observe a quarrel between two of the brethren. I went to them, and told them to stay themselves, and we would meet in council and settle the difficulty. They immediately parted, and afterwards settled it themselves, and confessed their faults in a public meeting.

When the council meeting was [p.238] held in addition to other business, we admonished Brother King for rebelling against my decision and saying that I was partial, and that he would not approbate a certain arrangement concerning a berth. Brother King confessed that he gave way to a wrong spirit, and was sorry for what he had said, and asked forgiveness of the council, and of me, which was readily granted.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 239 IS WRITTEN, Council Meeting]

We altered the arrangement concerning each ward cleaning the whole ship by turns in the morning, and ordained that the president of each ward see to the cleaning of his own ward every morning, and also

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that the ship be kept clean during the day.

Much anxiety was manifested to make new laws, which amounted to this that the brethren through indolence are not willing to carry out those already made. I gave some counsel and reproof on this point which was well received.[p.239]

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE240 IS WRITTEN, 1855 February 4th Sabbath]

Sabbath 4th. Had meeting on the upper deck. Brother Mark Fletcher preached, and Brother Hutchison gave a good exhortation. The day being damp not many attended. The sailors were invited but did not attend. In the afternoon we had sacrament and the Lord was with us. Good instructions were given, and those who had offended, confessed, and were forgiven.

Monday 5th. Visited the sick; cut out 19 tents, and gave them to Emigration Fund passengers to make, as they will have the use of them while crossing the plains. We have cut up 9 bolts of Nankeen, and there as yet 10 bolts in the hold.

We had an excellent prayer and testimony meeting in the evening. Many of the brethren spoke and I gave much good and precious instruction, concerning which and other instructions that I have given to [p.240] the Saints, Brother Hutchison said they were precious to him, and such that he would not forget in time nor in eternity.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 241 IS WRITTEN, February 6, 1855]

I felt truly joyful in the society of so excellent a company of Saints, that are willing to obey counsel, and who enjoy a peaceable and lovely spirit.

February 6. Tuesday. This morning the upper deck is crowded with a busy crowd of cheerful Saints all intent on sewing the tents according as they have been taught. It is truly pleasing to see so much happiness and contentment, combined with our active desire to do all that is required.

There is only two persons confined to bed today, and these are going to be removed into the hospital that they may have more fresh air. Mr. Label, who shipped some of the passengers, had put some passengers [p.241] into the hospital but the captain has given orders for their removal to the 'tween decks in case the sick require it.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 242 IS WRITTEN, 1855 February 7th]

Wednesday 7th. The weather is beautiful and warm, but in consequence the 'tween decks are getting very unwholesome, as the 2nd mate has had the 'tween deck washed every day, which caused such an unwholesome vapor to arise that I spoke of it to the captain, and he has given orders not to wash, but to scrape the 'tween decks clean, thereby preserving the dryness as well as cleanliness of the ship. I have had much concern and anxiety of mind to preserve the health of the passengers, and I pray the Lord to give me wisdom, to manage aright, and influence with the captain and officers to secure what is for their welfare.

Thursday 8. Yesterday, and today, there has been a busy scene on deck. The most of the sisters are seated in happy groups making the tents, while the children are playing happily and contented around.[p.242] Had a meeting on the upper deck in the evening. We hung up two lanterns and assembled between the main mast and the galleys. After singing and prayer, and singing Brother Fletcher made some

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remarks on the subject of faith, and as some of the sailors were listening I spoke for some time on the first principles of the gospel and the gathering of God's Elect. Also made a few remarks showing how the Saints come into possession of that knowledge by which they can without presumption say "We know we are of God and all the world lieth in wickedness."

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 243 IS WRITTEN, Meeting on Deck]

Friday 9th. Day fine. Saints busy making their tents. Meeting in the evening when Brothers West, and Sturrock made some very edifying remarks. The second mate acted very ugly after meeting, and laid hold of a boy to hurt him, but I told him he must not do so, and he let the boy go.

Saturday 10th. The few sick are getting well, for which, and for general improved health, let the Lord be praised.[p.243] [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 244 IS WRITTEN, 1855 February 10th Cape Verde Islands] We have not obtained the North-East Trade winds, as we expected, and in consequences of this, and head winds, we are this forenoon in sight of the Cape Verde Islands. The names of those we see nearest to us are St. Antonia, an inhabited island, and St. Vincent, an island that is without inhabitant. The following sketches I have taken of them at a distance of 75 miles, bearing south.

[Sketch drawn labeled St. Antonia. Underneath Latitude 17° N. and Longitude 25° West is written.]

[Sketch labeled St. Vincent is drawn.][p.244]

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 245 IS WRITTEN, February 10TH 1855]

Saturday. Held a council meeting in the afternoon and instructed the Priesthood to beware of rendering evil to evil for any man but rather pray that God may soften the hearts of the officers and men for his own glory, and the good of the Saints. Also taught them to be careful not to bring up or encourage false accusations either against individuals, or the company in general. And if a sinner arise that anything is stolen, be very careful to make a through search before you believe it. Rather believe good concerning the people of God than to believe evil, and as many rumors of this, and that, being stolen has prevailed, and been encouraged, check this disposition of false accusing, as it appears that the most of such reports are afterwards proven to be false. I wish to maintain the good character of the Saints, and of individuals, till it be clearly proven that they are guilty of some misdemeanor.

In the evening we called a meeting of the Fourth Ward as some of the members of that ward have manifested a disposition from time to time to trample the president of the ward [p.245] and the laws of the priesthood under their feet. It was thought more good would be done by calling the whole ward together than by calling the individuals before the council. After the meeting was opened I said that any person who is disproved to rebel against the authority of the Kingdom of God has no right to be in that Kingdom, and if they are determined to maintain their opposition they shall be renounced from it.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 246 IS WRITTEN, Ward Meeting-Instructions &c]

After much instruction, and exhortation, two sisters arose and made confession, and asked forgiveness. They were forgiven, but some of the brethren who were in fault did not confess. We did not name the guilty parties as we thought that all whose consciences convinced them of sin might be led by the spirit of the Lord to freely make restitution. I exhorted those, who had not, to confess their faults to their

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president, and do better in time to come.

My counselors also spoke, exhorting the brethren and sisters to give heed to counsel.

Sabbath February 11th. The infant child [p.246] of Charles Hartley died at two o'clock this morning of diarrhea, and was buried in the ocean at ½ past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in Latitude North 17.° 30." and West Longitude from Greenwich 36.° 53."

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 247 IS WRITTEN, 1855 February 11th Death of Brother Hartley's child]

The corpse was sewed up in a blanket instead of being put in a coffin, and a quantity of sand wrapped up with it, towards the feet, to make it sink. Before depositing the body in the ocean the brethren, and sisters, assembled on deck, sung a hymn and offered up prayers, dedicating the body of the child to God to come forth in the morning of the first resurrection. Brothers Fletcher and Hutchison then carried the body of the child on a flat board to the bulwark of the ship and it slid down into the water, and immediately sank out of sight. We then sang another hymn, prayed, and I preached a discourse concerning the general dealings of God with the righteous and the wicked, and their families, and the necessity of submission to all of His providence. Also spoke of the preexistence of the spirit, its union with the tabernacle, in [-] [POSSIBLY, order] [p.247] to receive a fullness of glory in the resurrection, and of the salvation that is in Christ Jesus for young and old. [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 248 IS WRITTEN, 1855 Funeral Discourse-February 11th] The salvation of the child is unconditional-all are alive in Christ, and at death they depart from the ills of this life to mingle with the spirits of the just. Not so with those who have grown up and have sinned. They must repent, and be baptized and receive the Holy Ghost, before they can enter into the Kingdom of God. On this occasion I also spoke a few words concerning the "Spirit in prison" and justified the dealings of God to men, by showing that all who hear not the gospel in this life will hear it in the spirit world. Jesus preached the gospel to the spirits in prison, and so must His servants, when they leave their ministry in this life.

At 2 o'clock we met and partook of the sacrament between decks. I had earnestly prayed to my Father in Heaven to refresh me, and the congregation, and he heard, and answered my prayer. My weakness of body departed and I was enabled to give much instruction to comfort [p.248] the Saints. My discourse was chiefly concerning the necessity of living by prayer and fasting in order that we may enjoy the Holy Spirit, for when we lose the Holy Spirit we feel doubtful and like John say "Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another."

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 249 IS WRITTEN, Testimony concerning my counsels]

There was a good spirit prevailing, and after some testimonies, and singing, Brother Fletcher arose, and said, that during the forenoon services, after the funeral, many questions arose in his mind, and one was "has our president's counsels to the company been judicious or have they not?" He said a voice answered, saying, the counsels of your president have been given in wisdom and by the revelations of Jesus Christ, and if the company of Saints on this ship had given strict heed to them they would have been more blessed than they have.

While my brother delivered this testimony a thrilling sensation of joy passed through me, and I felt to praise the Lord for such a token of approbation.

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Monday 13th. Day warm. My health poor. General peace and health on board.[p.249]

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 250 IS WRITTEN, 1855 February 15th]

Thursday 15. For some time the 2nd mate, has been very abusive to the passengers and has attempted to use unbecoming familiarity to the females. He goes through the ship in the morning among the deck passengers saying "...You pray to the Devil all the evening and want to lay in bed in the morning" and many such sentiments of abuse flow from his lips. But even with this he is not satisfied. Brothers Fletcher and West have informed me that he goes through and puts his hands about the women's heads and necks while in bed telling them to arise &c.

Last night we had a meeting, and among other counsels, I advised the brethren and sisters to be patient and pray for those who have not the light of truth to guide them, suffering all manner of vile language, but by no means should the sisters suffer any [p.250] man to use such rude and ungentlemanly conduct towards them, and if they should leave a mark on such fellows, or throw something around their ears, I would sustain them in it when they are so insulted.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 251 IS WRITTEN, Latitude 19° North, Longitude 35° West]

There has been some quarreling this morning between the 2nd mate and some of the brethren, and the 2nd mate came to me and asked me to one side to inquire if I had said that he used improper familiarities with the women. I told him I had, and who had informed me of it. And also that I had given counsel to the sisters to resent such conduct. But that I had done so in general terms, and no man need consider the counsel as being directed against himself unless he be guilty of the conduct referred to. He went off saying that hereafter he would let them sleep as long [p.251] as they please.

[NOTE: AT TIP OF PAGE 252 IS WRITTEN, February 17th 1855]

Saturday 17th. Yesterday we saw 5 ships. Laid the circumstances of the Saints so far as they have sustained abusive treatment from the 2nd mate, in part, before the captain. He seemed disposed to find fault with our people and to sustain the conduct of the 2nd mate. I said that though our people had failings, and did err sometimes, that they were generally a good people, peaceably disposed, but that Mr. Lewis, to my certain knowledge, had grossly abused them, both in his language and in his actions, having in several instances used violence to the brethren. He said he must sustain the officers, but if I wished he would talk, again, to Mr. Lewis, I said I don't know that it will do any good, but I felt to make known to you [p.252] the situation of affairs.

[NOTES: AT TOP OF PAGE 253 IS WRITTEN, various difficulties]

I have felt much grieved because of the difficulties that threatens us, and have advised the brethren to be careful to avoid difficulty, to lay aside every feeling of revenge and remember that the commands of the officers must in general be obeyed. Though, if they require in an insulting manner more than is right they should be treated with indifference, for passengers have rights as well as officers.

Found this morning that Sister [Sybella] Pollard had injured herself, and raised hard feelings, in consequence of writing a complimentary note to the Chief Mate, Mr. Parker. I spoke to her, and she confessed, saying that he had done it to represent the feelings of another lady, not in the church, but that she had signed no names to it. I counseled her to seek the spirit of wisdom to direct, and as she has [p.253]

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brought herself into trouble with her "Sweet heart" and others, in consequence of it, that she must now bear the consequences, and act wisely in time to come. We must bear the smart of our own folly, and make restitution to those we have injured as the spirit of the Lord shall direct.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 254 IS WRITTEN, February 16 [SIC] 1855]

The winds have been light and contrary for some time, but this morning we are sailing in our course.

I got 2 barrels of pork from the captain for which I paid four pounds per barrel, and sold it at five pence per pound which is cheaper than it is sold in England. As the Saints have had no meat allowed them, this has made them very thankful.

This week, . . . [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 255 IS WRITTEN, Death of William Aitkin's child]

Another child died at 9 o'clock p.m. of the 13th last in Latitude [blank] North and [blank] Longitude West. It was buried in the sea on Wednesday the 14th at 10 in the forenoon. The child's name was Helen Aitkin son of William Aitkin. We sung a hymn and united in prayer before the burial and sing another hymn afterwards.

On Saturday 17th the Priesthood met in council to consider and hear reports concerning the conduct [p.255] and circumstances of the Saints. [NOTES: AT TOP OF PAGE 256 IS WRITTEN, February 19th 1855] The cooking seems to be the only matter that is difficult to manage, but even with this the Saints get along pretty well. The general condition of the Saints was very favorable represented. . . .

Yesterday (Sabbath) I preached [p.256] [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 257 IS WRITTEN, Sister Sutton gives birth to a boy.] on the quarter deck. My discourse was upon the 3rd and 4th chapters of Micah. I was very weak in body and lungs, but the Lord was very gracious to me, and my lungs were made strong, and I was much edified, and so were the Saints. It was a season of peculiar joy and satisfaction; several of the brethren arose and bore testimony to the excellent things which had been given by the Holy Spirit. In the afternoon we partook of the sacrament between decks. The Saints were reproved for their indifference to the ordinance and want of thought as manifested in the want of cleanliness in that part of the ship where we met to partake of it.

Exhorted the Saints to continue in counsel and not get indifferent and careless in cleaning themselves and the ship, lest the Destroyer be let loose among us.

This morning about 3 o'clock Sister Sutton gave birth to a boy. She, and the child are doing well. She was brought up to the hospital. (February 19th)[p.257]

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 258 IS WRITTEN, February 19th 1885]

Monday. This morning, as usual, I visited every part of the ship, where the Saints are berthed, and inquired concerning their health. Found all well excepting a few that are now recovering. I gave those who are weak and have infants some arrowroot to nourish themselves and their infants, and otherwise administered to those who need care and attention.

One of the Danish brethren, yesterday, struck Sister Hutchison in the cook house, and has since accused Brother Hutchison of being an "English Liar." A large lump has since appeared on Sister

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Hutchison's side. I advised Brother Hogan to try and reconcile the parties.

In the evening an excellent testimony meeting was held. The chief topics discoursed were the sin of ingratitude, the necessity [p.258] of being passive like clay in the hands of the Potter and the mixture of goats with the sheep. A goat may be know in various ways. The breath, spirit, clothing, and general conduct of a goat is different from a sheep.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 259 IS WRITTEN, Sheep and Goats]

February 20. Tuesday. A bad spirit manifest among the Irish passengers, who unite with the sailors, as they are most Roman Catholics. Provisions were served out today. Water is served out every day, but provisions only once a week.

Provisions-this evening I learn that there is likely to be a deficiency of provisions. The question naturally arises have the passengers had more than their just allowance of provisions weekly, or was there too little put on board at Liverpool? Most fortunately we are able to answer these questions. Mr. Lewis, the second Mate,[p.259] first measured the provisions yesterday as usual, or a portion of them, and then weighed that that [SIC] was measured, when it was found that the flour measured overran the weight by about 1/4 lb. The tea was deficient 1/5 - The rice hardly made weight - The biscuit was about right. The sugar measured did not hold out weight - The oatmeal was not weighed.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 260 IS WRITTEN, Provision, deficient and cause thereof]

Thus it appears, by clear proof, that the passengers have not had more each week than their just allowance, and hardly that, equalizing one thing with another; and that the true cause of the deficiency existed in their not being a sufficient quantity put on board at Liverpool for the voyage. Provisions have only been served out for 42 days and the laws of England require that a weekly or daily allowance [p.260] be furnished for seventy days. I am happy that it cannot be proved that in serving out the provisions the brethren have given any more than just measure. And I am also happy that the second mate has superintended the measuring out from week to week ad that neither myself nor any of my brethren have had the charge of this matter. Though the brethren have helped when they have been called upon by the second mate.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 261 IS WRITTEN, February 21st 1855]

Wednesday 21. In stating the fact to the captain this morning that the passengers had not had more than their dust allowance he got very angry. And insultingly and unjustly declared that our people had had the charge of the provisions, and that thinking [p.261] they would have a short passage, they had greedily used more than belonged to them. I said it was not so - They never had charge of the provisions, neither does it appear from evidence that they have had more, but rather less, then they should have had weekly.

He also complained that our people was troublesome to get along with and that he had been annoyed with their complaints. I answered "The people are more intelligent than steerage passengers generally are and understand what their right are, and how they should be treated. They do not feel disposed to submit to abuse without making known their grievances, when endurance ceases to be a virtue [p.262] but treat them as they should be treated and they will prove to be the most orderly, contented, and civil passengers that you ever had.

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[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 263 IS WRITTEN, Difficulty with Captain Smalley]

Some hard words were exchanged and I felt that the captain was disposed to injure and blame our people without cause and he said what he had to get rid of the necessity of making any further provision for the passengers, or calling at some port for supplies in case the wants of people should require it. This caused me firmly to assent their rights and vindicate their characters.

The captain then said that the second mate must have given passengers full rations that are [p.263] only entitled to half rations. [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 264 IS WRITTEN, February 21, 1855 Longitude Latitude ] The passengers were all called on deck to find out if any had received more than their due, and also to learn if any more passengers are on board than should be. Everything was found correct, and the only conclusion is that provisions were never shipped to sustain so many passengers for seventy days.

I am very thankful that every thing appears so clear, and satisfactory pertaining to this matter.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 265 IS WRITTEN, Sickness-Cramp is the stomach and bowels]

February 22. Last night after retiring to rest I was called up by the 2nd mate and found Sister [Janet] McDonald in a swoon! Life seemed to be nearly extinct, her pulse was gone, and her countenance looked pale and deathly. Brother [Mark] Fletcher and I administered to her, and [p.264] blessed her and she opened her eyes and began to revive, but she complained saying "O my stomach" "O my stomach." By which I learned that she had cramp in the stomach which led me first to give her a few drops of peppermint in a little water which gave her some relief by breaking the wind which had accumulated: but as she still complained I gave her about ½ a teaspoon full of powdered ginger in a little brandy and cold water, and this gave her additional relief so that she shortly fell into a sleep and got into a free perspiration. In about 2 hours I gave her a tablespoon full of Caster oil and 2 drops of the oil of peppermint to carry off any acrid matter, relieve the bowels and prevent inflammation from increasing.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 266 IS WRITTEN, February 22nd 1855]

This morning she is better, though very weak, and I felt last night and do feel this morning to praise the name of my God for His [p.265] marvelous mercy in blessing me with wisdom and judgement in my administrations to the sick. And I pray my Father in Heaven to continue His great mercy to me and to give me a wise and understanding heart that I may know how to walk in and out among this people over whom I have a charge, and be able to walk before my God this day, and all others, with a perfect heart, and that all my administrations to the sick and afflicted may be increasingly efficacious and that I may have wisdom and power to instruct them in the things of the Kingdom of God.

...

In the evening we had a general prayer meeting, but there was not much of the spirit [p.267] of prayer manifested. Some singing, a little teaching concerning "growing in grace and in the knowledge of the truth," and a few testimonies of the truth of the work.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 268 IS WRITTEN, February 23rd 1855]

Friday 23rd This morning the second mate drove a "Brick bat" at Brother Hostmart for not getting out of the doorway in obedience to his commands. Bro. Hostmart being from Denmark does not understand



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the English language, and did not understand what was spoken to him. The 2nd mate afterward came upstairs from the 'tween decks, where he was serving out the water, went into his room got a pistol, and carried it down stairs in his pocket.

Fortunately the "Brick Bat" did not hurt any person, but might have killed or seriously injured some of the children. I spoke of this to the captain, and he [p.268] told the 1st mate, Mr. Parker that if Mr. Lewis cannot give out the water without abusing the passengers some other person must be appointed.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 270 IS WRITTEN, Causes of diarrhea]

Two or three persons are still unwell but they are recovering.

Saturday 24th Day fine. Fair wind. Some cases of diarrhea owing to diet and hot weather. Administered all forenoon to those who are unwell. No cases of serious illness except Brother Campbell's child who has been coming down with diarrhea since some time before we left Liverpool. The diarrhea is generally accompanied with great debility, and loss of appetite and is chiefly occasioned by the use of too much oatmeal, oftentimes not more than half cooked, and the lack of those necessary comforts which should have been furnished for the use of the passengers. [p.269]

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 270 IS WRITTEN, February 24th 1855]

Today Sister Amelia Mercer sent me the following poetry:

"Ode to our Respected President"

Elder Ballantyne's the man who stands an head,  
He is one of the great and noble bred,  
His kindness and wisdom, and perceptive powers,  
Far, far exceeds the depths of ours.

2nd

In the morning you'll see him prancing along,  
To visit the active, the sick, and the strong,  
Dispensing his blessings to friends and to foes,  
His presence is sunshine wherever he goes.

3rd

Now Saints I would have you be up with the lark,  
Elder Ballantyne's the man can catch in the dark.  
And if his good counsel you will but take,  
I believe you will land in Great Salt Lake.

4th

And when we reach there we'll shout and sing,[p.270]  
"Brother Ballantyne's acted to us like a King,"  
And may the Lord bless him with a 100 wives

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And thousands of children, and thrones besides.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 271 IS WRITTEN, Rotten Branches-where to leave them]

February 25 Had an excellent meeting on deck in the forenoon. The opening the meeting I said I was thankful to the Lord that our voyage has been so tedious and long, as we now begun to learn murmurers and complainers, and by and by we will begin to prune the tree and leave the rotten branches and those who bring not forth good fruit, at New Orleans, St. Louis, and other places. The wicked are carried along with us in the day of prosperity because they love the things of this life, but in the day of adversity they murmur, because the love not the Lord, nor the truth of His Kingdom. Brother Fletcher preached a good discourse and I afterwards gave the Saints a test by which to know their own heart. I said when sheep are attacked by dogs, they do not grin, and show their [p.271] teeth and bark and snarl, and snap like a dog. But they are passive, or flee out of the way of the pursuer. [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 272 IS WRITTEN, February 25th 1855] Should we see the sheep growl and snap like a dog, we would begin to think that it was not a sheep, but possessed a disposition entirely different. Neither do we expect the Saints to return railing for railing, but contrawise blessing. They should not manifest the disposition of a dog, if they are sheep, or if they wish to be considered sheep neither should they manifest the frisking vanity of a goat if they do not wish to be considered goats, neither should they if they wish to be looked on as sheep besmear the sheep with their filthy and unwholesome breath, and their evil spirits and conduct. Again, among this people we see, as in the natural world, the disposition of every kind of animal - both wild and tame. But the more ravenous, such as tigers, grizzly bears, and lions, we keep out of the fold, lest the flock should be devoured. The ass is less dangerous, but he is stubborn, and lazy: And some we have among us.

In the afternoon we partook of the sacrament "tween decks" as usual, as we have not felt that it would be pleasing to the Lord [p.272] to partake of the sacrament on the upper deck, where we might be disturbed by those who are not of us. In the evening we held another meeting, below, and the spirit of the Lord Jesus was largely enjoyed by the Saints, and by the brethren who spoke. I did not speak as the brethren had spoken so sensibly, and by the Spirit, and we had much good instruction. Brothers Hutchison, West, Fletcher, Harrison and Dixon were the chief speakers.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 273 IS WRITTEN, Who is a concubine?]

After the meeting I asked Brother [Mark] Fletcher (as he had been speaking about Concubines) if he knew what constituted a person a concubine? He tried to explain, but I told him he was incorrect, and I said that a concubine differs from a free woman in that she is given to a husband by her mistress - she being the property of her mistress, the same as a horse, or other property, and not a free woman, as Hagar, Bilhah, and others, but that when she is so disposed of to a husband by her mistress, she becomes his legal and lawful wife, before he has any sexual intercourse with her. And thus she is called a concubine to distinguish her from the woman that was originally free, but she is not a prostitute, or whore, but a virtuous and lawful wife: Neither were Abraham, Jacob, and other men of God, whoremasters, or those who held unlawful intercourse [p.273] with the other sex.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 274 IS WRITTEN, February 26th 1855]

Monday 26. Near the Island of Guadeloupe and others of the Windward Islands. This morning as usual went through the hospital and tween decks visiting the sick, and learning the condition of the Saints. Two days ago several persons were much trouble with diarrhea and other sicknesses, but this morning I feel

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thankful that they are all some better and the most of them are restored to health. I feel to praise the name of the Lord my God that He has blessed all my labors for the benefit of the sick, whether in anointing with oil, and laying on of the hands, or in giving medicines to such as have not faith to be healed. I have found a dose of "prepared chalk" and a few drops of laudanum, or a little brandy, a safe and effectual cure of diarrhea, in every instance when the bowels have first been cleared of the acrid matter by a dose of castor oil or rhubarb. I sometimes give rhubarb and magnesia, and generally in giving rhubarb, I give a little ginger with it, as it helps the action of the physic, and prevent it gripping the stomach or bowels.

Tuesday 27th. This morning early we passed the Island of Guadeloupe. About day break we were so far past it that a very imperfect view of it could be obtained. At a [p.274] distance of thirty miles I took the following sketch of it bearing southeast. On this island there is a sulphur volcano it is well watered and produces an abundance of cotton, sugar, tobacco, sulphur, &c. The Tamarind tree grows here,

[Sketch labeled Guadeloupe is drawn.]

and many spices that are grown in the East Indies. It is governed by the French. About the year 1842 the Island was visited by terrible and destructive earthquakes. It is in Latitude 16 N. and 61.48 West Longitude.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 275 IS WRITTEN, Islands of Guadeloupe]

### Antigua

To the southwest we saw, at the same time, the island of Antigua at a distance of 25 miles. The following sketch I took of it while sailing between the two islands.

[Sketch is drawn labeled Island of Antigua.]

The above is an English Island. There is but little fresh water on it, and the inhabitants are obliged to save rain water for use.[p.275]

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 276 IS WRITTEN, February 27th 1855]

While yet in sight of Antigua we saw the island of Montserrat directly ahead presenting a lofty, rugged appearance. The following sketch I took of it when distant about 5 miles. The bearing of the island was north west.

[Detailed sketch labeled Island of Montserrat is drawn.]

This island was very interesting and discovered by Columbus. It is 9 miles in diameter and has a beautiful appearance. We saw beautiful farms on the slopes of the mountains, and in connection with farm steads, two windmills, that are probably used in grinding the sugar cane. The mountain sides were studded with cedar, and other trees. The passengers were much delighted with the sight of these islands after being about 6 weeks at sea and having seen no land during that time only the Cape De Verde Islands.

This morning there is excellent health on board.[p.276] [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 277 IS WRITTEN, Provisions getting short] Provisions are being served out. There is no more sugar, nor flour, and 1 lb of biscuit to each adult passenger, only, is being served out instead of the usual weekly allowance of 2 ½ lbs.

In the evening I called a general meeting and after singing and prayer and singing again I arose and

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spoke to the Saints, saying, "I am very thankful to my God and Father, that we are permitted to meet under such favorable circumstances. We have good health, yea as good as any company that ever crossed these waters considering the condition of the people when they came on board we have pleasant delightful weather, and a good, comfortable, well ventilated ship to sail in. And above all I feel grateful to my God, and Father, for so large a portion of the Holy Spirit, as this company enjoy, whereby they have been patient, and content, under all circumstances, since my first acquaintance with you at Liverpool. And now my brethren and sisters shall we murmur when we have no more sugar, and flour, and when we have only a small portion of bread? Will murmuring and complaining bring us these things or will they only add to our sorrows? We are in [p.277] circumstances where we cannot help ourselves. [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 278 IS WRITTEN, February 27th 1855] The captain and officers are not to blame. Who then is to blame? Probably a little more flour and sugar has been given out than should have been given weekly, and in regard to the biscuit, it appears that the ship broker in Liverpool never shipped a sufficient quantity. Did the Lord know that we would be brought into these circumstances? He did, and has suffered it for our good, and if we acknowledge His hand in this, and be patient, and walk uprightly before Him, He will sanctify the food you have, and give you a relish for your oatmeal, and rice, and biscuit, and tea, and inasmuch as you walk humble before Him, and keep all of is commandments, He will not suffer the destroyer to enter among you to destroy your lives. Brethren, will you do these things? They testified that they would, and be obedient to counsel. We had a joyful and blessed meeting for which I felt to praise the name of my God. And if the Saints will only do as they now feel the Lord will bless us, and prosper us, and would send us relief in a way we do not look for.[p.278]

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 279 IS WRITTEN, February 28/55 Opposite the Island Puerto Rico]

Wednesday 28. This morning the captain kindly gave me about ½ a barrel of sugar to give to the feeble, and to those who have young children. I had said to him at the breakfast table that I really felt sorry for those who are in poor health, and for those who have little children, as the latter cannot be pacified without a little sugar to their food, and the former are so languid that they have no appetite for their food without it. Thus he was moved upon to open his heart for which I feel very grateful to God my Heavenly Father.

In the course of the day I give out some of the sugar, and those who received it felt very grateful for it. We are sixty miles south of the island of Puerto Rico: Fine sailing.

Thursday March 1st. During this day we have managed to get the tents finished, and Brother Fletcher cut out cloth for 20 wagon covers. There was cloth enough left for another tent, and so we cut it out, and will have it made tomorrow. Thus we have 20 wagon covers, and 21 tents with which to cross the plains. Today we are sailing past [p.279] St. Domingo. [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 280 IS WRITTEN, March 2nd 1855] The island is directly North about 75 miles. This island is governed and settled by Negroes. It is 350 miles long and about ¾ as large as the territory of England, not including Wales, or Scotland.

We had an excellent meeting this evening, 'tween decks. Brothers Fletcher, McDonald, and West spoke their feelings which were very good, and gave some excellent instruction. I afterwards arose and said that I was thankful to God for the peace we enjoy among ourselves, and that the officers on board, especially the second mate, is now more civil, and peaceably disposed. Some of the brethren testified to the preciousness of my counsels and said they had learned much from them and during the last 10 weeks had

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learned more than they had for 10 years previous. I observed that I loved the confidence of my brethren and their testimonies in my favor, but that I loved the confidence of my God and a conscience void of offense before Him much better.[p.280] [NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 281 IS WRITTEN, Opposite the Island of Santo Domingo] As those who are under me are not always capable of judging righteously of the actions of those who are over them. But my God is, and so is my brethren of the Priesthood that are over me, and therefore I must highly prize their favor, and testimonies in my behalf. I said we are learning each other, and those who feel disgraced by us we will withdraw the hand of fellowship from, that they may have full liberty to associate with those they love better. But I am thankful that but very few feel so. Not more than about half a dozen out of four hundred. . . .

Friday 2nd General good health one woman, not in the church has the gravel. I have given her some medicines, and she feels some better. [NOTE: AT LEFT-HAND SIDE OF PAGE 281 IS WRITTEN, this treatment soon relieved her and she felt very grateful to me.] Hot solutions of Cream of Tarter, Linseed gruel, and about a teaspoon full of spirits of Nitre every hour in a little water, is what [p.281] I have given to her. Some children, and others are occasionally troubled with diarrhea, for which, after the bowels are cleansed, I have given Laudanum and "prepared chalk," which has invariably strengthened the stomach and checked the purging and also giving a better appetite.

[NOTE: AT TOP OF PAGE 282 IS WRITTEN, February 2, 1855]

This sketch I have taken of the South West point of the Island of St. Domingo the bearing of the land is north from the ship, and distant about 20 miles.

[SKETCH OF TWO ISLANDS IS DRAWN LABELED SAINT DOMINGO.]

Note: The little island to the right is separate from the island below.

Saturday 3rd. Still in sight of the St. Domingo. Met in council this afternoon . . .

Sunday 4th. A good meeting on the upper deck. Day fine. After much instruction to the Saints, and cautioning them not to murmur for want of provisions, and other things. I counseled the Saints to divide their biscuit, and other articles, one with another, that the present scarcity may be a cause of uniting, and cementing our affections, and not of discord and complaining. The Saints lifted up their hands in token of their willingness to do so, considering it better to show liberality and love toward each other than to be stingy and selfish. We had sacrament in the afternoon when the infant child of Brother and Sister Sutton was blessed. I took it up in my arms and blessed it as an heir of eternal life and a member of the Kingdom of God, and as one whose genealogy shall be reckoned in Zion to come forth in the first resurrection.

This evening excellent fair winds and good sailing.[p.283]

Tuesday 6th. This evening the infant child of Bro. Sutton died about 7 o'clock, of canker.

Wednesday 7th. This morning after singing prayer, and some instruction to the Saints, we committed the body of Brother Sutton's child to a watery grave.

The second mate has of late been quite civil and pleasant to the passengers, and we do not hear from him so much profane and abusive language. General peace and good feelings on board. All the flour and biscuit was served out yesterday. The water is getting short. The captain and his lady are more kind and

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pleasant than previously. With this lady (Mrs. Smallen) I had a long conversation last night after tea. She wished to know if we believed it is right for a man to have more than one wife. I said, yes, when he is commanded of God, but not for his own pleasure.

12th. Anchored at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Sailor fell over board and was drowned.

13th. An old lady of the Danish Saints died, and was buried on an island.[p.284]

[END OF ACCOUNT]

BIB: Ballantyne, Richard. Diaries and Reminiscences (Ms 467 1), pp.205-284, vol. 5. (HDA)

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### Charles Buck (January 1855)

#### Journal of Richard Ballantyne Emigrating Company

A general record of the organization, transactions, and circumstances of a company of Saints on board the ship *Charles Buck* crossing from Liverpool to New Orleans under the Presidency of Elders R. [Richard] Ballantyne.

The Saints came on board this ship on the 15th of January 1855. The laying in the Bramley Moor Docks we remained in the dock until the morning of the 17th. By this time the Saints had got their berths arranged their luggage and passed their inspection of government officers [p.1] not one of them was rejected by the doctor all were in good health and spirits to begin their journey. At 10 o'clock the ship let her moorings and was towed out of the dock into the River where she lay waiting for the evening tide. At 8 o'clock P.M. the steam tug came along side of us for the purpose of taking us out to sea. Mr. Smaley [William Smalley] the captain came on board at this time having come down the River with the steam tug. Having got the steam tug fastened to the ship we put to sea with a fair wind [p.2] and a fine night. Not many of the Brethren saw the ship start as we were holding a meeting between the decks at the time, Elder Ballantyne having called on the brethren to meet together to read to them the letter of appointment which he had received from President Richards, appointing him to be the president of the Saints on board this ship and Elders Erick G.M. Hogan and Mark Fletcher as his counselors. The letter was read and gave great satisfaction to all present - it promised a safe and speedy passage across the Atlantic inasmuch as the Saints carry [p.3] out the instructions given them by Elder [Richard] Ballantyne.

Elder Ballantyne spoke to the Brethren of the importance of keeping themselves pure and virtuous and of walking as becometh the Saints of God that the captain and sailors might read our religion by observing our walk and conduct. He exhorted them above all, to use their influence to preserve the virtue of the sisters by counseling them not to associate with the sailors and strangers on board and to protect them in every possible manner that not one of them may be deceived by any means [p.4] while crossing the seas. It was decided that the ship be divided into 4 wards that each ward have a president with his 2 counselors and 2 teachers to hold prayer meetings every morning and evening and to go round among the Saints as circumstances might require to administer to them and build them up in their most holy faith. The following are the names of those appointed for each ward; Ward No. 1 Erick G.M. Hogan president, Stefanus Moss and Hans Lunblad counselors; Rasmus Brun [Brunn] and Lars Nelson [Nilson] teachers.[p.5] Ward No. 2 William West, president, and William H. Sturrock & Thomas. Orr, counselors, etc. Thomas Palmer and Archibald MacFarland [McFarland] teachers. Ward No. 3 Mark Fletcher president. James Mercer, Samuel Mullner, counselors; George Crowley and Joseph Leadbrook [Ladbrook] teachers. Ward No. 4 David Hutchinson, president. Matthew King and William Irvin counselors. Samuel Park and John Todd, teachers.

Council meeting January 20th Elder Hogan opened the meeting by prayer. Elder Ballantyne presided. The council discussed the following subjects; [p.6] keeping guard by night, cleaning out the ship, arranging about the water closets, and the management of the cooking galley. It was unanimously voted that each ward take it in their turn to guard the hatchways by night, cleaning out the ship every morning and that the water closets on the left hand side of the ship be left for the use of the ladies and those on the right side for the gentlemen. The management of the cooking galley was found to be a very difficult subject [p.7] to legislate about and as some of the brethren were getting rather warm on the subject, Elder Ballantyne

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proposed that we have a special council for the purpose of discussing the subject which thing was readily agreed to. It was proposed and carried that we have 2 meetings on Sundays and 2 testimony meetings during the week. Monday and Thursday evenings were fixed on for this purpose. The council adjourned until Monday the 22nd at 2 p.m.

January 21st Elder [David] Hutchinson opened the meeting with prayer. Elder Ballantyne addressed the Saints [p.8] for a short time. He said it was a privilege which he had not enjoyed for some time. He had been on the sea before so that it was nothing new to him but he had never crossed the Atlantic under so favorable circumstances as we were doing at the present time. The winds and the waves were in our favor for which blessings we should be thankful to our Heavenly Father. He exhorted the Saints to be faithful that they might have the blessings of health and strength that disease and sickness might have no place among them, [p.9] that the spirit of God might be with them to protect them from every evil thing that might beset their path while journeying up to Zion. He had been in this church for twelve years and he knew by experience that the blessings of God could only be attained by obedience in keeping the commandments of God. He reminded the Saints of the objects they ought to have in view in gathering up to Zion. Namely that the might be able more fully to learn the will of God and do it. He exhorted all the Saints to bear with each other's [-] he exhorted husbands [p.10] especially to be kind to their wives and wives to be subject to their husbands and to assist each other in training up their children in the fear of the Lord that they may prove a blessing to them in time to come. The sacrament was next administered by Elders [Mark] Fletcher and [William] West after which, privilege was given to the Saints to tell their faults to each other, but not a fault was mentioned. All who embraced the privilege granted them to speak bore testimony of the peace and unity that existed and expressed [p.11] it as their opinion that a better company of Saints never left Liverpool for that purpose of gathering to the Sand of Zion. Elder Fletcher dismissed the meeting by prayer. Notice was given that there would be a testimony meeting in the evening. Elder [William] West opened the evening meeting by prayer when many of the Saints present bore testimony of the truth of the work of the last days and much of the spirit of the Lord was [- - -].

At 2 p.m. the council most to consult the [- - -] for the better regulation of the cooking [-] as some [p.12] of the sisters & brethren were suffering on account of their not being able to get their victuals cooked in due season. There are two cooks in the galley one of them was provided by F.D.[Franklin D.] Richards (he is a Danish Brother by the name of [Anders] Nielson). In order to cook for the Scandinavian Saints as for as he is concerned there have been no complaining the other is an Irishman, not a member of our church. He has agreed with the captain to work his passage to America as passenger cook. There are on board of this ship a number of this man's countrymen with whom it appears he [p.13] is particularly connected and he cooks for them in preference to others and strongly depriving the Saints of their rights. How to get this man to do justice to all parties was the principle difficulty the council had to contend with. Elder Ballantyne cautioned the brethren in council against making too many laws, reminding them that the Prophet Joseph said that as many laws was a curse to any people, and spoke of many inconveniences at sea that we could not remedy. It was proposed and carried that each ward furnish 2 men [p.14] to stand guard at the galley at their turns to see that justice be done to all parties and that the cooks place on the fire the pans and kettles as the guard directs. The following are the names of those who volunteered for that purpose: No. 1 Ward A.G. Sandkrist & Hans [POSSIBLY Jens] Gundersen, Scandinavians. No. 2 Heinz B. [Henry B.][S.] Wardman, Joshua Dixon,[-] Englishmen. No. 3 Ward [Thomas S.] G. Bell, John George Pinder. No. 4 Ward Angus McDonald, Augustus Martin.



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After having discussed the above subject Elder R.[Richard] Ballantyne proposed that there be a meeting called for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of the sisters with respect to their [p.15] associating with the sailors and strangers on board and to counsel them not to go on deck alone after dark. At night at ½ past 7 the sisters being assembled together Elder Ballantyne opened the meeting and explained to them that the object he had in view in calling them together was to learn what their feelings were with regard to associating with the sailors and strangers that are on board this ship. He also told them what were the feelings of the sisters in Zion with respect to men out of the church and in what light they look on the Gentiles who go there with the idea of being permitted to associate with them. [p.16] He showed the sisters that it would be time enough for them to begin to preach to men out of the church when they were more of the priesthood there to officiate and if any of the sailors wished to learn anything about the principles of this church & seemed to be religiously inclined they were just to direct them to some of the elders for any information they want and not to let their feelings be turned towards them by any crafty device of the devil. For the Devil can be religious when it answers his purpose. He counselled them not to go on deck after 9 o'clock at night [p.17] without some one accompanying them to protect them. The sisters agreed to carry out the council given on the above subject. Some of them said that they wanted nothing to do with either the mates sailors or any other men out of the church. They were going up to Zion that they might get husbands from the Lord.

January 26th at a general testimony meeting this evening an evil spirit attempted to palm itself upon the Saints through the medium of one of the brethren. Elder Ballantyne was there presiding over the meeting and he rebuked the spirit in the name of Jesus [p.18] to which the Saints responded Amen.

He gave some excellent instruction on the subject of evil influence and showed the Saints that the best of them were liable to be deceived by them and that it did not prove our brother to be a bad man or living in wickedness because our evil spirit had taken possession of him and manifested itself through him this evening.

January 27th I have to record an unfortunate circumstance which happened this morning about 1/4 to 8 o'clock. A little boy belonging to one of the brethren was leaning over the Larboard side of the ship and while in that [p.19] position he got entangled in a rope, which was connected to one of the sails and was thrown over board by it. His father was standing close by and gave the alarm when some of the sailors flew to the boats, others to the ropes with the intention of stopping the ship and towing a boat in order to save the little fellow from a watery grave but the boats were all lashed down and the ship was going at the rate of 8 or 10 miles per hour. Besides there was a heavy sea running at the time which would have made it almost impossible for the boat to have got near him before the [p.20] spirit had left its body and gone to a better place. The captain came on deck and before the sailors had got the boat untied gave orders for the ship to pursue her course. The name of the boy was George Grimmet [Grinnett] aged 7 years, the son of John and Sarah Grimmet from the [-] Branch of the Birmingham Conference.

Sunday January 28th. The Saints held divine service between the decks at the center hatchway. Elder Ballantyne was rather weak and unable to speak much but he felt that it was his duty to say something for the comfort of those [p.21] who had been caused to mourn by unexpectedly losing their little boy in a manner that but few of the Saints have ever experienced while crossing the mighty deep. He brought forward the cases of David, Job and many others of the ancients as well as modern servants of the Lord, to show how they tempered their feeling by the principles they believed when troubles came upon them which were similar in their nature, to this which has befallen Brother and Sister Grinnett [Grinnett]. He

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counselled the Saints against going on the forecastle and to be very careful and keep their children from the sides of the bulwarks [p.22] and other parts of the ship where there was any danger.

February 3rd. There was a council meeting convened today for the purpose of settling some differences which had risen between Elder Ballantyne and Elder King - The council was opened with prayer by Elder [William] West & Elder Ballantyne presided. Elder Ballantyne having removed Elder King's boy in order to accommodate a sister that was sick some differences afterwards arose between Elder King's wife and the sister that had been removed. Elder Ballantyne happened to be going through at the time and was using his influence to reconcile the parties when Elder King [p.23] came up and got rather warm about the matter and charged Elder Ballantyne with acting with partiality in wanting the boy removed. Elder Ballantyne said he did not bring the case before the council because Brother King had offended him personally but because the case involved an important principle in the Kingdom of God and if such things were allowed to pass unnoticed they would lead to anarchy and confusion Elder [Mark] Fletcher bore testimony to the statement of Elder Ballantyne. Elder [Eric] Hogan and several of the brethren spoke of their feelings with regard to the case all agreeing in their sentiments that [p.24] President Ballantyne had acted right and that Brother King had done wrong in saying what he had. Brother King acknowledged his error and asked forgiveness. The council unanimously forgave him and expressed themselves that they believed him to be a good man and that he would not have said what he had if he had kept his temper. Elder [Mark] Fletcher spoke about the cleaning out of the ship. He thought it would be much better if each family were to clean their own berths instead of each ward cleaning out the whole ship in their turns. Several of the brethren were of the same opinion. Elder [p.25] Ballantyne said he was afraid that if the responsibility fell upon so many that none of them would feel themselves bound to do it. It was proposed and carried that the president of each ward be responsible for the cleanliness of his own ward. The council was dismissed by prayer from Elder MackFarland [McFarland].

February 4th. The Saints held a meeting on deck this morning for the purpose of preaching the gospel to the captain, sailors, strangers and in fact to the whole city if they had chosen to assemble together within the range of the brethren's voices but they did not seem [p.26] inclined to come and hear the gospel of the Son of God which was preached in plainness by Elders [Mark] Fletcher & [David] Hutchinson. There is no doubt but the mates & captain heard all that was said and they were all the time about the cabin. As for the sailors they did not come very far from the forecastle and the meeting being close to the cabin they could not hear very well. Those of the sailors who were off watch had gone to bed and were very much displeased that those praying Mormons as they term us, should be allowed to have the bell ring at such a rate as to awaken them out of their sleep. [p.27] For be it known that the captain had given orders to have the bell rung so that every one in the city might know what was about to take place. As for the strangers who are most of them Catholics they followed the example of the sailors and kept too far off to hear anything that was being preached. They appear to have got enough of Mormonism already for the brethren have been discussing with them almost every night since they came to live among us and although there are some among them who are very clever in bringing forth arguments calculated [p.28] to overthrow the arguments of sectarians in general they found that they did not apply to Mormonism and they appear to be tired if not actually afraid of meeting the Brethren in discussion.

Saturday February 10th. We came in sight of the Cape De Verd Islands about 12 o'clock today. It was very cheering to us all to have a view of land once more, it being over 3 weeks since we lost sight of the Welsh Mountains.

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Sunday February 11th. The Saints assembled on deck at 1/2 10 a.m. to see the body of a child which died about 2 o'clock this morning, committed to the watery element.[p.29] Elder Ballantyne made a prayer and discourse suitable to the occasion. The position of the ship at this time was Latitude 17.30 North Long 26.52 West at 2 p.m. The Saints assembled as customary at the center hatchway in the tween decks to partake of the sacrament.

Council meeting Saturday February 17th. Elder [Mark] Fletcher opened the meeting with prayer. Elder Ballantyne presided. The presidents of the various wards represented the Saints under their charge in good standing, with one exception, and that was the case of a Sister belonging to No. 2 Ward. This Sister [p.30] had become rather too familiar with the first mate and the teachers being constantly on the look out to see that nothing unbecoming or unrighteous be practiced on deck, she wished to be from under this jurisdiction as will be seen from the following letter from her to President Ballantyne:

Dear Brother,

I am very sorry to have put you to so much trouble. I did not know that I was not able to take care of myself. I cannot go to the stairs head but there are men sent after me. That, I will not stand so you may cut me off as I do [p.31] not want to put these men to any more trouble as I am capable of taking care of myself. That has been my wish for some time.

Yours Truly,

Elizabeth Kirkpatrick

Elder Ballantyne said he had seen Sister Kirkpatrick since receiving the above letter and he had tried all that he could to get her to alter her course but he had failed to make the least impression on her mind. She seemed determined to be cut from the church although she owned she was rejecting the gospel and the only plan of salvation by so doing. Therefore it was his mind that she [p.32] have the desire of her heart. Elder [Mark] Fletcher said it grieved him very much when he saw Sister Kirkpatrick keeping company with the First Mate. When Elder Ballantyne first spoke to him about her he felt that it would be best to bear with her for a short time to see how things would turn out but he now felt like cutting her off that she might feel her true position. Elder [PROBABLY Thomas] Orr said he knew the girl and had expected better things of her for she had seen & heard enough to have known better therefore it was his mind that she be cut off from the church. Elder Ballantyne called [p.33] on all who were in favor of cutting her off from the church to manifest the same by raising the right hand. Carried unanimously. The council was dismissed with prayer from Elder Hogan from February 17th to the 3rd of March no business came before the council for their consideration. All things have gone on as peaceable and with as much union as could be expected under the circumstances. The Saints have continued to hold their meetings on deck and in other parts of the ship & have been built up in their holy faith by the discourses & instructions of [p.34] President Ballantyne. The presidents of wards and others of the priesthood and but few have strayed from the path of truth and righteousness but today there was a case brought before the council. The following are the minutes of the same council meeting 3rd March Elder West opened the meeting with prayer. . . .

March 8th at 1/2 past 10 a.m. the Saints met in the capacity of conference. Elder Ballantyne presided and gave much good instructions to the Saints with respect to the manner of regulating their diet, conduct &c. On arriving at New Orleans and in going to St. Louis. The conference adjourned at 1 past M. [PROBABLY MEANING midday] until 6 p.m. conference met according to adjournment to transact

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business and receive further instructions conference again adjourned to ½ past 10 the following day.  
[UNCLEAR]

March 9th. Conference met at ½ past 10 & continued together until 1 p.m. A motion was carried [p.38] by the unanimous vote of the Saints that a subscription be entered into for the purpose of giving to Elder Ballantyne a testimonial of their affection and esteem for the kind attention he has paid to their temporal as well as spiritual interests during the voyage and that 6 men be appointed to carry into effect the above proposition. The following are the names of the men who were appointed by the conference for this purpose. Mark Fletcher, E.G.M. Hogan, William. West, David Hutchinson, William McFarland, George. Speight [SPEICHT]. Conference adjourned [p.39] until 7 o'clock p.m. Conference met at the time appointed, when the names of the various authorities of the church were presented to the Saints according to the usual method and were [UNCLEAR PROBABLY sustained] unanimously. The following is the representation of the conference: 2 high priest, 25 elders, 16 priests, 16 teachers, 4 deacons, 225 members, 3 excommunicated, 4 dead, 1 baptized, 91 unbaptized children, one of the 3 cut off belonged to the Scandinavians, who composed No. 1 Ward and was cut off by them for disobedience and unbelief. His name is A.G. Landkrist. At 9 o'clock p.m. the Conference was dismissed by prayer from Elder Sturwick [Sturrock]. [p.40] The following are the names of those who have been married during the voyage:

Mark Fletcher born in Faskin, Scotland aged 28 years to Mary Cook born in [-] Lincolnshire England aged 22 years on the 14th of January 1855. Elder Richard Ballantyne officiated.

Anton Christensen aged 24 born Normask Ribe Amt Lylland Denmark to Caroline Nilson aged 19 born in Nougent Ellang Lylland Denmark.

Anders Christensen aged 21 born in Romark Lylland Denmark to Grethe Christensen [p.41] aged 24 born in Norr Voorcin Lylland Denmark on the 18th of January Elder Hogan officiated.

Robert Nish born in Holytown Parish of Bothwell County Lanmark Scotland aged 18 years Agness Wilson born in Newarthill Parish of Bothwell County of Lanmark aged 18 years.

Joseph Moon born in Burrowash Derbyshire England aged 20 Emma Cook born on Burrowash Derbyshire England on the 22nd Elder Ballantyne officiated.

Samuel Stanton born in Leadbury Herefordshire England aged 24 Maria Bayliss born in Leadbury [p.42] Herefordshire England, aged 23 years on the 24th of January 1855. Elder Fletcher officiated. [p.42]

The following are the names of those who have died on the voyage:

Samuel Hartley the son of Charles and Eliza Hartley died on the 11th of February aged 1 year and four months old.

Ellen Aitkin daughter of William and Jane Aitkin died on the 13th of February aged 1 year & 4 months.

Charles Buck Sutton the son of Josiah and Dinah Sutton. This child was born on the 19th of February and died 2 weeks after. [p.43]

Sarah Autosen aged 57 years died on the morning of the 14th of March and was buried at the Balize

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at the mouth of the Mississippi.

John Eccleston aged 28 years. This man was drowned on the night of the 16th by walking overboard indirectly after the Saints had got on board the steam boat Michigan in order to pursue their journey to St. Louis.

Ann Hutchinson aged 1 year & 8 months the daughter of David & Sarah Hutchinson died on the night of the 16th . It was entered on Captain Allamy Plantation on the left bank of the river. [p.44]

Thomas Sutton the son of Josiah & Dinah Sutton died on the night of the 21st and was buried on the right bank of the river.

Kenna [UNCLEAR; POSSIBLY Kerena] oss the daughter of Stephanes and Davidsine Moss died on the morning of the 26th aged 6 years. Was buried on the right bank of the river a few miles below Chester.

Christine Nels Christensen the daughter of Nels and Engel Christensen. This child died on the morning of the 26 and was buried on the right side of the river St. Jinerr. [p.45]

[END OF ACCOUNT]

BIB: Richard Ballantyne Emigrating Company. Journal. pp.1-45 (HDA)

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### Charles Buck (January 1855)

#### Letter from Richard Ballantyne - March 5, 1855

Caribbean Sea, March 5, 1855.

My Dear President Richards--Through the tender mercy of God, our Heavenly Father, I am at this time permitted to take my pen, in order to give you a brief account of the voyage thus far of the ship *Charles Buck*, and the Saints on board.

We have been longer in accomplishing the voyage to New Orleans than was expected when we left Liverpool, yet for this I am not sorry, as the Saints in consequence have in many important respects gained a profitable experience; and some of them say, that they have learned more during the last few weeks than they had during as many years previous. We have had peace and quietness, and a ready disposition to receive and obey counsel. [p.300] Indeed, in this respect, the British Saints on board seem previously to have been well instructed, and I have had much joy and satisfaction in my presidency over them.

It is well known to yourself and others, that this company of Saints were much exposed while in Liverpool, and that the general health of the company was somewhat affected thereby. Their long detention had somewhat depressed their spirits, and living in unwholesome places, and on scanty diet, had somewhat impaired their health. When they came on board, seasickness prostrated many, yet through the blessings of the Lord attending the ordinances of laying on of hands and anointing with oil, together with such medicines as the spirit of wisdom dictated us to administer, the sick were raised to health, and only three children have died. One of these three was the son of John Grimmett, a boy about seven years old. He got entangled in the ropes of the ship, about a week after we left Liverpool, was jerked overboard and perished in the sea. This was a most distressing accident, as the ship was sailing fast at the time, and the boats were in such a position, and so fastened, that nothing could be done in time to save him. His father and mother were greatly distressed, but I comforted them, and their feelings were soothed, and they feel to acquiesce and acknowledge the hand of the Lord in this severe affliction. His mother had a dream during the night, concerning this accident, and both of his parents had charged him to be careful, but the little fellow, as if doomed to a watery grave, was soon out of their sight, and while leaning over the bulwarks, was jerked into the foaming ocean. This has been a solemn warning to other parents and children. The next death was the infant child of Brother Charles Hartley. It had been afflicted with dysentery before coming on board, and nothing that we could do was sufficient to save its life. The third was the infant child of Brother William Aitkin.

We have had one birth on board, but the infant is suffering severely from canker, and is in a very precarious condition.

The provisions were not of the best quality, and these consisted of oatmeal, flour, biscuit, rice, sugar, tea, and salt. Having no meat nor butter furnished by the ship, the little of the latter article which you generously donated was gratefully appreciated by all good Saints. Some few have murmured because they had not the variety which you furnished for the *Helios*, but since the reasons were set before them they have generally been content.

Our voyage upon the whole has thus far been very pleasant. The winds have been light and the sea

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calm. In consequence of head winds after leaving the Irish Channel, we sailed a more easterly course, and came in sight of the Cape de Verde Islands, on the 10th of February. We then obtained a wind that brought us to the Islands of Guadalupe and Antigua, on the 27th. We did not obtain the trade winds so soon, neither were they so strong as usual, which accounts for the length of the voyage.

The captain has been kind, and has allowed the passengers all the privileges which could be expected. The day after I came on board, he gave me charge of the medicine chest, and has since given me the privilege of using such medicines as he had for his private use.

We have got along well with all on board, only the second mate. He began to use the brethren in a rude and tyrannical manner, and to use improper familiarities with the sisters. . . . . In various ways he acted in an abusive manner. Sometimes, when calling the people up, he would put his hands into bed, around the heads and necks of the sisters, which caused me to counsel them to leave a mark upon him, or throw something about his ears; but this coming to his ears, he has since let them alone, and he is now quite peaceable.

The provisions began to fail after being six weeks out, and, since, we have had no flour, nor sugar, except about half a barrel of sugar, which the captain gave me, of his own, to divide as medicine among the feeble, and those who have little children. This gave great relief, as the children could not be pacified without something to their oatmeal and rice. He has also sold about three barrels of pork, and some molasses to the passengers, which have given them a better relish for their food, and proved a great blessing. The pork was sold at 5d. and 6d. per lb., and the molasses at 6d. per quart.

There are yet oatmeal and rice enough; and one pound of biscuit a-piece to be distributed today. Last week there was [p.301] only one pound of biscuit served out to each adult.

It appears there was not a sufficiency of biscuit put on board at Liverpool for the voyage, but of the flour and sugar I am not able to speak positively. I am however inclined to believe that these articles were rather liberally served out during the fore part of the voyage.

I am glad that I took no charge of the provisions, as the captain might have blamed us for extravagance. Neither had any of the brethren the charge of this business. The second mate always got out, and kept an account of, the provisions served out, and neither the captain nor myself knew till the sugar and flour were gone, that there was any danger of being short.

I do not know that any one is to blame, as the voyage was not expected to be so lengthy, except that Mr. S., the broker, did not ship a sufficient quantity of biscuit. The captain did not feel to be stingy nor rigorous, so long as there was plenty, neither did he expect that any article would not hold out. It was served out by measure, instead of being weighed, and this probably is the cause of the sugar and flour failing so soon. But this cannot be said of the biscuit. There never was biscuit enough shipped to serve during the voyage.

Monday Morning, 12th March

I resume my pen, beloved President Richards, to give you a few more items of news. And, first, I would inform you that we got 21 tents made and 20 wagon covers cut out some time ago. The sisters engaged in making the tents with much pleasure, and while thus employed they enjoyed themselves

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exceedingly.

I would also mention that we held a Conference on board on the 8th and 9th, to refresh the Saints, and much precious instruction was given, and a large portion of the Holy Spirit was enjoyed. Elders Fletcher and Speight are making out the minutes, to be sent to New York and St Louis; and I thought of also sending you a copy of them, but to save postage it may be as well to let you have them through the medium of the *Mormon*, or Brother Snow's paper.

Many of the Saints have had nothing to eat but oatmeal cakes or porridge for several days, and they have been on two quarts of water daily for three days, yet they feel happy and content. We have excellent health on board, with few exceptions, though the people don't look rugged as they probably would, had they been better fed. The experience we have had in being supplied with provisions by a ship broker in Liverpool, should be a caution to the Saints, and should inspire them with many feelings of gratitude for the liberality you have manifested in providing for them across the ocean.

[It should be borne in mind that the passengers on the *Charles Buck* were transferred from the *Helios* by her captain after she had stranded, which is the reason why we had not the provisioning of the *Charles Buck*. --Ed. *Star*.]

My health began to give way about two weeks ago, in consequence of much care and anxiety for the Saints, and continual labors in administering to the sick, and imparting instruction, but I am again recruiting; and I thank the Lord that He has enabled me during the whole voyage to be around administering blessings to His people. I hope you have recovered from the excessive fatigues and anxiety that devolved on you through many unfavorable circumstances connected with the shipping of this company and that you have secured payment for damages sustained; and I pray God, our Eternal Father, to bless and uphold you.

The Saints on board, during the Conference, proposed a special vote of thanks to you, for your great care and kindness towards them, and it was heartily and unanimously carried. A very sincere and cordial vote of thanks was also given to Elder Edward Martin, for the valuable services he rendered to these Saints in Liverpool. And I was very happy to see that neither your kindness nor Elder Martin's has been forgotten.

We are now within thirty or forty miles of the Mississippi River, with a good fair wind, and we hope to be in the river alongside the tug, sometime today.

I might here say, that a full supply of provisions will have to be provided for the company from New Orleans to St. Louis, as there are no surplus stores. About 320 of the Saints will go to St. Louis. The others will have to stay in New Orleans a short time, to obtain means to take them to St. Louis or Cincinnati. I think all the Danish will make their way to St. Louis. They held a Conference, and have had their own meeting during the voyage. They feel well. Elder Hogan has given them good instruction. [p.302]

It has been thought wisdom to provide for the Danish Saints at New Orleans, the same as for the P.E. Fund passengers, as they are not acquainted with the coin of the country, nor the prices of provision, &c. They feel thankful that we have proposed doing so.

Elder Fletcher, and the other three presidents of wards, have been a great help to me; they are good men, and have always been unanimous and cordial in the discharge of every duty. We have had prayer meetings morning and evening, preaching and sacrament meetings on the Sabbath, and a council meeting of the Priesthood once a week. Three have been cut off from the Church--two sisters, and a Danish brother,



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who was baptized in Liverpool. One of the sisters desired to be cut off that she might have full liberty to keep company with the first mate. The other was cut off for general inconsistency of conduct, and keeping company, during untimely hours, with the second mate. Though these have been a dishonor to us, the sisters generally have respected themselves, obeyed counsel, and maintained a modest and becoming reserve. We have had a guard all the time, which has been a little annoyance to the sailors, but through it they have been kept out of the between-decks, and some that might have fallen have been preserved. As one of the sisters cut off is a P.E. Fund passenger, it is expected that she will pay her own passage, in the event of leaving us.

All the receipts have been signed.

March 17th.

I again take my pen to inform you that we left New Orleans last night, late, on board the fine steamer Michigan. Through the exertions and proffered help of Elder McGaw, together with the liberal contributions of those Saints who had a few shillings, we have taken the company along *en masse*. One of the sisters before named left us, refused to pay her passage, and secreted what goods or clothing she had. Brother McGaw accompanies us to St. Louis.

The health of the Saints in general is very good, but we are greatly crowded, as there were about 150 deck passengers on board before ours were shipped, and there was no other boat in port for St. Louis, only the Michigan. It was, therefore, our only alternative to crowd our passengers on after the best part of the boat had been taken up. There are on board over 500 deck passengers in all. This may militate against the health, as it does against the convenience and comfort, of the Saints, but we trust, through exertion and care on our part, and the blessings of the Almighty, not may will perish on these waters. The river is very low, which is the cause of so few boats being in the trade at present.

Praying the blessings of the Almighty to rest upon you, I remain your brother in Christ,

R. Ballantyne

P.S.-- Elder McGaw sends his love, and he will write you soon. R.B. [p.303]

BIB: Ballantyne, Richard, [Letter] Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star. 17:19 (May 12, 1855) pp. 300-303. (HDL)

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### Charles Buck (January 1855)

#### Letter from Richard Ballantyne - March 13, 1855

Near New Orleans, March 13, 1855

Dear Brother Taylor:

I take my pen to inform you of our present position and circumstances, on board the ship *Charles Buck*, which left Liverpool on the 19th of January for New Orleans, having on board 400 Saints and a few other passengers. The company are in good health, good spirits, and are contented and happy. It is eight weeks tomorrow since we left Liverpool. Provisions began to fail two weeks since, and during the last few days we have been on short allowance of water. The voyage has been longer than was anticipated. Nevertheless, we have had no murmurings. The Saints have been patient and happy.

We are now in the Mississippi River, being tugged up to New Orleans in company with other three ships. We crossed the bar this morning. Yesterday cast anchor, for the night, outside the bar, where one of the sailors fell overboard and was drowned, and where at two o'clock this morning, an old Danish lady died. We buried her on one of the little islands at the mouth of the river. We have lost four children by death during the voyage, and had one birth and five marriages. Three have been cut off from the Church.

We divided the company into four wards, and each one appointed a president with his two counselors and two teachers. We had also a guard to protect property and virtue, which probably saved some from the evil power and influence of ungodly men.

Most of the company will sail for St. Louis. About 70 persons may be obliged to tarry in New Orleans to provide means for further progress. We would gladly have taken them all with us, but this is a poor company and there is no means to help the needy.

A part of the company are Scandinavians. They are a good people, and Elder Eric M. Hogan has had the presidency over them.

I would say for the whole company that for the light they have attained they are as good a people as I ever associated with.

I hardly expect to see you before I return to the mountains, but if we had got here a little earlier I had entertained a hope of making you a visit, both that I might be refreshed with your company and counsel, and benefited in other respects.

We had a conference on board, a few days ago, which lasted two days, and we had a blessed good time. The Saints were much refreshed and encouraged. Praying God, our Eternal Father, to bless and prosper you in your responsible calling.

I remain your brother in the gospel,

Richard Ballantyne

March 19, 1855

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I write this postscript to inform you that after tarrying at New Orleans two days, the entire company was shipped for St. Louis on board the steamer "Michigan." Last night we left New Orleans. On the previous date I said we probably would have to leave some at New Orleans ; but through the liberality of [p.30] the Saints themselves, and the exertions of Brother McGaw, together with aid which he has liberally proffered, we took the responsibility of putting all of the Saints on board.

There was only one steamboat in port for St. Louis and we had to pay \$3.50 per head for passengers over fourteen years, and for children between one and fourteen years, we pay half price, infants free . . . .

Before our people came on board, there were about one hundred and fifty other deck passengers on the boat, which makes it very unpleasant, inconvenient and unhealthy. But the Saints are generally in good health at present and I trust through our efforts and the blessings of the Lord, not many of them will perish.

R. [Richard] B. [Ballantyne] [p.31]

BIB: Ballantyne, Richard, "Arrivals," The Mormon, April 7, 1855, pp. 30-31 (HDL)

### Charles Buck (January 1855)

#### Reminiscences of Archibald McFarland

... After I got married commenced the most eventful period of my life for I with all my Father's family started to the gathering place of the people of God in Utah. We left Liverpool or I should have said was going to leave Liverpool on the ship Helious [Helios] but after we had embarked and had been on board two nights during a storm she broke loose from the anchor in the river and run aground and the government officers would no let her got to sea until she had been inspected on the dry docks so we was put ashore again and had to stay one month. She was advertised to sail on the twentieth of December 1854 but we did not get to sail until some time in January 1855. We then sailed in ship called the *Charles Buck*. And as there was [p.8] some dispute between our shipping agent Brother Franklin D. Richards and the captain of the "Helious" we did not get the provisions that was provided for us. And the consequence was that before we got half over the sea our provisions began to run short and we had rather hard times but then it was only a prelude to prepare us for what was before us. Suffice it to say we was greatly blessed of the Lord in our journey and arrived all safe at New Orleans some time in March. From here we took steamer to Saint Louis up the Mississippi River. We was eleven days on the river between Mew Orleans and St. Louis we stayed here some eight days and met with some of our old friends who were very kind I will just mention some of their names, formost among them was Alexander Dow who has since come to Utah and apostatized and gone back, and Brothers James & Thomas Adamson from the Boreland who were very kind. James never came to Utah but Thomas gathered that same year and is now a faithful man of God. From there we took steam boat for Atchison in Kansas. We was nine days from Saint Louis to Atchison. There was then but few inhabitants in this part of the west there was only some three houses in the town. We moved out some six miles from the river and took up a section of land, that is to say the brethren who were in charge of the emigration for that year. And we the emigrants commenced to build houses and fence and plow the land. We stayed here until the second day of July when we was organized in to a company with Richard Ballantyne as captain. William Glover as captain of the guard. While we was camped here cholera broke out in the camp but through the blessings of the Lord there was not many died. There was eleven persons to each wagon to travel across the plains and there being nine of our own family there was only two persons traveling in our wagon. The cattle and wagons belonging to the P. E. Emigration Company and the emigrants paying so much for their use. Therefore there was in our wagon my father & mother with their family consisting of myself and wife, I being the [p.9] only one married at the time. My brothers James, William & Robert with my sisters Mary Ann & Janet there was also a young woman by the name of Jane Pilkington and a motherless girl by the name of Eliza [Elizabeth] Pinder. Our traveling from the Missouri River was not then as it is now with the exceptions of the wagon tracks that former companies had made. It was a trackless desert, we saw the first herd of buffalo the second day after we started and if I mind right killed one the third day. We would average about fifteen miles per day and we saw herds of buffalo and deer almost every day and when we got up on the Platte River the whole country seemed alive with them. We killed what we wanted for use but never wantingly destroyed any. Our journey across the plains and through the mountains was very labourous and wearying. And I have many times thought there was no comparison between us and ancient Isreal for with them the Lord preserved their shoes and clothes but with us when we arrived in the valley of Salt Lake the most of our clothes were wore done [PROBABLY MEANING, down] and our shoes wore off our feet. We arrived in the valley on the 25th of September 1855 almost wore out men and women of us but full of hope and full of the spirit of our holy religion.[p.10]

## Mormon Immigration Index - Personal Accounts

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BIB: McFarland, Archibald. Reminiscences (Ms 5333), pp. 8-10. (HDA)

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Family # - # in Family: | 1-6          |
| Year Emigrated:         | 1855         |
| Last Name:              | *JOHANNESSEN |
| First Name(s):          | HANS JORGEN  |
| Ship Emigrated On:      | CHARLES BUCK |
| Other Information:      |              |

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Family # - # in Family: | 1-6          |
| Year Emigrated:         | 1855         |
| Last Name:              | JOHANNESSEN  |
| First Name(s):          | BOLETTE N    |
| Ship Emigrated On:      | CHARLES BUCK |
| Other Information:      |              |

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Family # - # in Family: | 1-6          |
| Year Emigrated:         | 1855         |
| Last Name:              | JOHANNESSEN  |
| First Name(s):          | NICOLINE     |
| Ship Emigrated On:      | CHARLES BUCK |
| Other Information:      |              |

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Family # - # in Family: | 1-6          |
| Year Emigrated:         | 1855         |
| Last Name:              | JOHANNESSEN  |
| First Name(s):          | JOHAN        |
| Ship Emigrated On:      | CHARLES BUCK |
| Other Information:      |              |

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Family # - # in Family: | 1-6          |
| Year Emigrated:         | 1855         |
| Last Name:              | JOHANNESSEN  |
| First Name(s):          | INGER N      |
| Ship Emigrated On:      | CHARLES BUCK |
| Other Information:      |              |

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Family # - # in Family: | 1-6         |
| Year Emigrated:         | 1855        |
| Last Name:              | JOHANNESSEN |



|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| First Name(s):     | JULIUS       |
| Ship Emigrated On: | CHARLES BUCK |
| Other Information: |              |

